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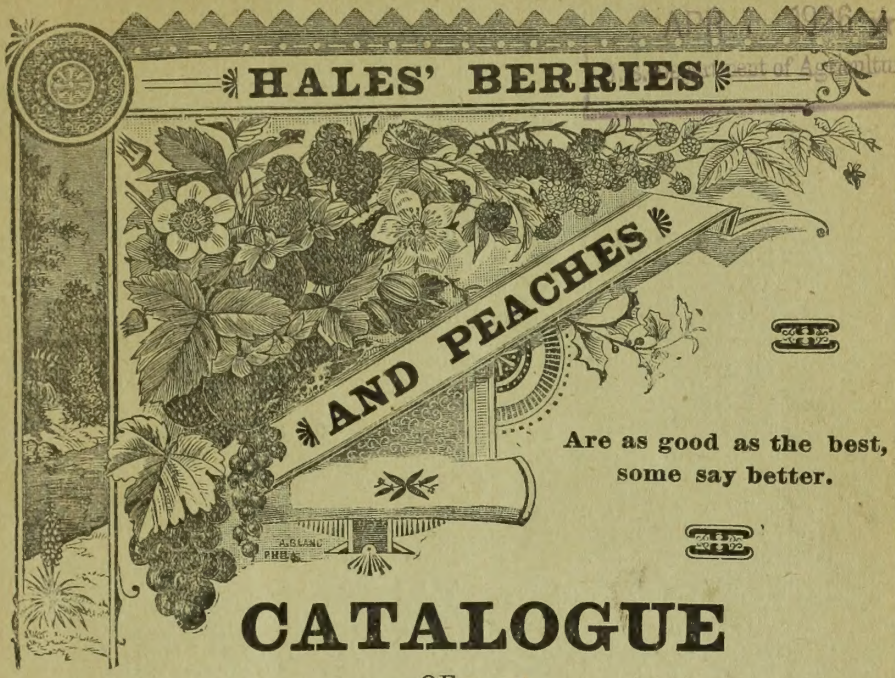


CATALOGUE

—OF—

PEDIGREE PLANTS

—FOR—

Season of 1893.

G. H. & J. H. HALE,

"The Elms,"

South Glastonbury, Hartford County, Conn.

The Fruit Farm and Nursery is located at "The Elms," the old home farm of the Hales for more than 250 years, on the main street of Glastonbury, midway between the north and south villages.

Electric cars from Hartford now reach within one and one-half miles of the farm every three-quarter hour, and early in the summer will be running past the farm. The Hartford and New York line of steamers make daily landings at South Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. is two miles away. Adams Express office, Telegraph, and Railroad station, Rocky Hill, Conn. Money Order office and P. O. address, South Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn.

READ BEFORE YOU ORDER.

PLEASE READ The following Directions, Terms, etc., before making your order, as nearly every question that can be asked in regard to our business is answered under this head, and it will save a vast amount of correspondence.

YOUR NAME, POST-OFFICE, AND STATE should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. This may seem to many an unnecessary request, yet we receive many letters and sometimes orders with remittance with either signature, post-office, or State omitted. No matter if you write several times, always give full name and post-office address.

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE. Goods are sent C. O. D., if desired, providing one-quarter of the amount is sent with the order; but this is a somewhat more costly mode of remitting.

THE PRICES of this catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty, and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred, and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted.* Single plants will not be supplied at dozen rates — where not quoted they will be furnished at DOUBLE the rate per dozen.

ALL PACKING is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack *lightly*, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods are packed free of charge. Everything is carefully labeled.

Remit by registered letter, P. O. order on Hartford, or Draft on New York.

Should we be out of any variety ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value, unless otherwise ordered.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office often find it a convenience to have plants sent by mail. ***We pack safely, so as to go to any part of the United States,*** at the following rates: Strawberries at the price per dozen, and Grapes at the rates of single vine, free; Strawberries at 15 cents per 50, 25 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 15 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, one year, 20 cents per dozen.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Unless otherwise ordered, we ship all plants direct from here, by ***Adams Express,*** or twice each week will deliver goods to either the American or United States Express Companies, who have offices in Hartford.

FAST FREIGHT. Early in the season, when the weather is cool, plants can often be sent quite cheaply by fast freight; but we take no responsibility in such cases, as there is often great delay.

ORDERING. A certain class of people will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees, and then on comes the order, "*Fill at once, as my ground is ready*"; forgetting that we may have many orders on hand that must be filled first, and that their tardy orders must take their turn. Don't do this, please don't! While there are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, *nothing is to be gained by ordering late.*

LOST ORDERS. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write giving all the particulars — when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made — and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address *plainly and in full.* Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. *Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give Name, Post-Office, County, and State in full.*

AGENTS. *We desire to impress upon purchasers the great advantage of ordering direct from us, as we employ no agents and are only responsible for orders sent direct to us. Thus our relations with our customers are on a proper basis and we endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to each one who so orders. Some think because our prices are so low that our stock cannot be good. This is owing to the fact that in many cases the cost of traveling agents in soliciting orders and delivering stock is more than double the value of the Trees, Plants, Vines, etc., whilst we, dealing, as we do, direct with the planter, can sell, at these low rates, the very best stock to be had anywhere.*

DIP THE PLANTS, AS SOON AS RECEIVED, IN WATER and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out.

"The best is good enough for us all." Therefore, send all orders for small-fruit plants to

G. H. & J. H. HALE,

South Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn.

STRAWBERRIES.

Good soil, deep ploughing, thorough culture and liberal feeding make the strawberry plant laugh and grow fat; THEY ARE VERY THIRSTY at fruiting time BUT DON'T LIKE BEER; simply "stand there speechless" crying water, water, and it will pay to give it to them in some way if you are after the most and largest berries. Well-rotted stable manure is a good fertilizer, but fine ground bone and wood ashes are better. EARLY SPRING *is the best time to plant* in the Northern States, but it may be done most any month in the year that the ground is free from frost; narrow rows, three feet apart, will give more and better fruit than thickly matted rows or solid beds.

Many make the mistake of allowing too many runners to take root, *overcrowding never pays.*

Careless Planting.

Careless planting often results in a stunted growth of plants early in the season that it is impossible to remedy later. In any but a stiff clay soil, *if it has been properly prepared*, a man crawling along on his hands and knees can, with one hand, scoop out a hole three or four inches deep, and, with the fingers of the other hand, spread out the roots of the plant, place it in position, and rapidly cover it with earth with both hands; then, as he makes a jump forward for the next plant, bring nearly the whole weight of his body down on his hands, close up about the newly set plant, and it is well planted, as shown in the cut, Figure 1.

Figure 1.
RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING.

In the hurry of the planting season, some careless men fail to spread out the roots properly, and so double them up, and put them in all in one mass, as in Figure 2. Roots all massed together in such a way will often mould and die, while, if the plant lives, it makes but feeble growth till such time as it can make new roots that branch out properly. Others make the mistake of too deep planting, as in Figure 3. This often smothers the crown of the plant, and kills it entirely, if not at once, long before midsummer, unless the earth is hoed away; and even then it is in a basin that is likely to be filled with earth at each cultivation or by every hard rain. Others in their haste do not plant deep enough, or, failing to recognize the fact that the soft, mellow ground will settle an inch or so, leave their plants as in Figure 4. Such plants when discovered should be replanted at once. Careful planting is not of necessity slow planting. We ourselves have each often set more than 6,000 plants in a day; and men in our employ, not to be outdone by "the boss," have planted even more, in fine shape, and with the most satisfactory results. In a stiff clay soil, a trowel or dibble will be required, and the work of planting is a much slower process.

Figure 2.
WRONG WAY OF PLANTING.

Figure 3.
PLANTED TOO DEEP.

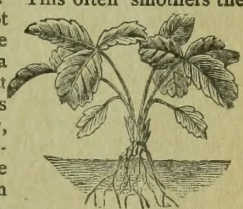


Figure 4.
TOO SHALLOW PLANTING.

Cut the Blossoms.

The blossoms should all be cut off at time of planting or later, as fast as they appear. *Do not allow any plants to fruit the first year, as it will greatly retard their growth.* Of course, in the case of a new variety, one or two plants may be allowed to fruit just for samples, but even these must not be expected to do justice to the fruit.

Cultivation.

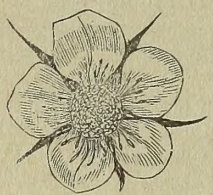
Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are well started, and be thorough throughout the growing season. A safe rule is to go through the rows with horse and cultivator every five days, and hand-hoe every two weeks. After midsummer shallow cultivation only should be given, as the plants root very near the surface; and the less the roots are disturbed the better able they will be to withstand drouth during the fruiting season the next year.

A BIG POINT! Every variety of Strawberry Plants we offer are now growing on our grounds, and will be freshly dug on day of shipment.

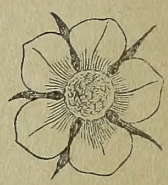
Mulching. At the approach of winter, or as soon as the ground is frozen in the fall, cover the whole field with a mulch of old hay, straw, leaves, corn stalks, tobacco stems, or any other coarse, cheap material. This will prevent the alternate freezing and thawing so injurious to the plants. There are two ways to retain in the soil the moisture that is so essential to successful strawberry culture: One is by the thorough preparation and cultivation of the soil as previously recommended, and the other is by mulching; therefore, that which is put on for winter protection need not be removed in the spring, but simply be loosened up a little, and the plants will grow up through it, except in places where it may be a little too thick it can be raked off into the paths between the rows. Thus the mulch will serve the double purpose of keeping the fruit clean and the ground moist during fruiting season.

Cleaning Out Old Beds for Renewal. As to cleaning out old beds for renewal, *it will not pay with those grown in matted rows.* It is more profitable to plant new beds each year, and if land is plenty leave the old bed to grow at will. It will give two or three *early pickings* of medium berries. Our own plan, however, is to plow up all matted beds immediately after the picking season the first year. Fields planted in narrow rows, or in matted hills in check rows, may be more easily cleaned out for renewal, as a horse and cultivator can be made to do much of the work; but to save fifty per cent. or more of labor cost, and secure the best results, the work of renewal should be begun at once as soon as the last picking is made. A week or two's delay is dangerous, even if other work is pressing.

Pollenization of Blossoms The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, except those marked (P), which are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistilate or imperfect flowering varieties, and must be planted near some perfect flowering sort or they will produce little or no fruit. Swindle, Greenville, Princess, Crescent, Bubach, Haviland, Windsor Chief, etc., are of this class, but are among the most productive when a few plants of such varieties as Michel's Early, Gandy, Wilson, Downing, Lovett, Beeder Wood, Leader, Sharpless, or other perfect flowering ones, are planted in the same field near them. At least every fifth row in a field of pistilates should be planted with some perfect flowering sort, while if as many of a perfect flowering sort are to be planted, it is better to plant in alternate rows.



BI-SEXUAL OR PERFECT BLOSSOM.



PISTILATE OR IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

System in Picking. In gathering and marketing the crop there should be one picker for each thirty or forty quarts of the daily product, and a superintendent to every fifteen or twenty pickers to assign them their rows and inspect their work from time to time to see that they keep to their rows and do not trample on the vines, pick the fruit clean, and grade it according to the demands of the market to be supplied. Upon the thoroughness of this superintendent's work will depend in a large measure the success of the business. For keeping tally with the pickers, the best plan we know of is to give each a picking stand or rack of a size suitable to hold four, six, or eight quart baskets. This should be plainly stenciled with the number of the picker, all of whom should be numbered. On commencement of each day's work the picker is given this rack with its full quota of baskets, no more or less, and is required to return them, either full or empty, to the packing shed, when a daily account ticket is given. This ticket is of tough check paper, 3½×1½ inches; across the top is space for name and number of picker, day of the week and date; then five upright columns of eight figures, representing 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 quarts, or 144 quarts in all—as much as even good pickers are likely to pick in one day. From this is punched, with a conductor's punch, numbers representing quarts of berries brought in, and given to the picker, who is then given a fresh lot of baskets, and returns to work and continues in this way till the day's work is done. Then the daily ticket is taken up and the number of quarts it represents as having been picked is then punched out of the weekly ticket, which is of the same tough check paper, size 5½×2½ inches. This ticket has space for name and number of picker, amount paid per quart, and date of the week on which it ends, and six columns of figures for a record of the berries picked each working day in the week, column for sum total and cash paid on Saturday—date of ending. These tickets are carried by the pickers through the week, a new daily ticket given each morning and taken up at night; then on Saturday, when we pay off, we take up the weekly tickets and file them away, and thus in a simple form have a complete record of all berries picked, and in case of loss of a weekly ticket by a picker before the end of the week, we have the daily ones on hand from which to make a new one without loss to anyone; thus there is no chance for a picker to lose pay, or for us to pay more than is due.

Picking, *except for local markets*, should not begin till the dew is off in the morning, and not continue through the heat of the day, if pickers enough can be had to gather the crop without it; from 4 o'clock P. M. until dark is much the best time. The packing shed should be a cool, airy place, convenient to the field, and here all the fruit should be taken as fast as gathered. A general inspection of the fruit should be given by the person in charge, and packed according to its grade, each variety by itself.

When to Pick.

Baskets or boxes should be new and clean, and made of the whitest wood that it is possible to obtain. All should be as rounding full as can be conveniently packed without injury to the fruit. There should be no inferior fruit put in, and that in the bottom and middle of the package should be just as good or better than that on top. Having made sure of this, these should be packed in clean, bright crates or boxes, and of the size required by the markets where the fruit is to be sold. We in the East mostly use the square quart American baskets, well ventilated at sides and corners, and pack them in thirty-two or forty-eight-quart crates, that are also well ventilated at sides and ends, and are returned when empty. In some sections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, they use shallow boxes, about 14×20 inches, called a tray; into these they turn loosely sixteen quarts of berries, and packing four of these, one above the other, and a thin cover over the top one, cleats nailed on the sides to hold them together, makes a "stand" containing sixty-four quarts. In the market the berries are scooped up and measured out by the quart, more or less mussed, with a shrinkage of about twelve per cent., and yet this abomination appears satisfactory to those that have not learned of any better way. Surely no money can be made on small fruits handled so.

Packages and Packing.

Strawberries may be grown easier and cheaper than here recommended, but they will not pay as well. Two hundred bushels of extra fine strawberries from an acre will sell for from $500 to $1,000, while 200 bushels from four acres will sell for much less money and not give one-half the profit.

May be Grown Easier and Cheaper.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

Soil, climate, and other local conditions, easily affect the strawberry, and there are not a half dozen varieties that succeed well all over the country. However, with our extensive experience as cultivators, and visiting as we do each fruiting season a dozen or twenty States, and studying all varieties, we are in position to advise as to what will be best. However, those without experience will do well to consult with intelligent cultivators in their own neighborhood before ordering; but if they will state character of soil and leave the selection to us, we believe we can serve them with great satisfaction.

The prices quoted are for young plants of the past season's growth, having an abundance of fibrous roots (as shown in cut), well trimmed, with roots nicely straightened, and tied in bundles of fifty, and labeled with name of variety (as indicated in cut). No old plants are ever sent out.

PLANTS BUNCHED AND LABELED.

OLD PLANT.

YOUNG PLANT.

WILL YOU COME TO OUR GREAT STRAWBERRY BANQUET? Or shall we mail you the Plants IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER NEXT? For years past the Horticultural Papers have been telling of the DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR OF THE BANQUET STRAWBERRY, "THE TRUE FLAVOR OF THE WILD STRAWBERRY IN ONE OF THE LARGE CULTIVATED VARIETIES." Now we are enabled to announce that Plants of this superb berry will be put on sale during the coming Summer; IT'S THE ONE STRAWBERRY OF HIGHEST FLAVOR EVER PRODUCED. Are you ready for the Banquet.

The great number of new varieties mentioned in our catalogue were tested last season on our own grounds, both in Connecticut and Georgia, and also seen on the grounds of others in various States.

Some of the highly praised varieties proved an utter failure with us, and nowhere that we saw them did they appear to be of enough value to place in our catalogue; others appeared to possess decided merit in some one or more particulars, and are now catalogued by us for the first time. Many of these will, no doubt, do better with others than with us; and again some that are almost perfection here, may not do as well with others. We have made an earnest effort to secure only the best, and believe we have succeeded. Yet no one can be sure of perfect success without planting two or more varieties.

THE NEWER VARIETIES.

SWINDLE (*P*).—One of the latest to ripen, yet should head the list as *the best strawberry in America to-day;* introduced by us last season with following statement as to its origin:

Several years ago Mr. W. Smalley, the most successful commercial strawberry cultivator in Vermont, wrote us: "I have a new strawberry seedling of Crescent, fertilized with Glendale, that is doing wonders for me, and I want you to test it. Here with me it is as productive as Crescent, *very large,* and ripens latest of all, so that I am able to 'boss' the market when all others are gone. I have been buying new strawberries all my life, but most of them are such a swindle, and this may not behave any better away from home; so, to start right for a name, mark it 'Swindle,' and then you will be prepared for the worst when it comes to fruit with you."

This was three years ago, and the plants then received were planted and cared for just the same as all other new varieties, of which we had a great number sent us for testing; but it has proved to be so much better than most of the others as to deserve a better name; however, Mr. Smalley thinks it may be a good plan to swindle the public and give them a better berry than they could possibly expect, so the name will have to stand.

The plant, in habit of growth, somewhat resembles the Glendale, although with rather broader leaves; it is a more vigorous grower and makes runners freely; leaf and fruit stalks are long and stout, fruit stalks very abundant and branch freely, so that often thirty to fifty berries form on a single cluster; blossoms, pistilate; blooms medium till late; FRUIT RIPENS LATE TO VERY LATE; IS OF FORM SHOWN IN COLORED PLATE, ALWAYS LARGE TO VERY LARGE, rich, dark, glossy scarlet color; sprightly, high flavor, somewhat acid, but of excellent quality, firm and solid, and a grand shipper; in a general way, both plant and fruit resemble Gandy, only the berries average larger and of richer color. SWINDLE IS FULLY AS LATE AND WILL PRODUCE FIVE TIMES AS MUCH FRUIT AS GANDY, making it the grandest late market or family variety yet introduced.

July 23, 1891, Mr. Smalley writes: "*Picked my last crate of Swindle to day; sold for twenty cents per quart. Four hundred and eighty bushels from the two acres.*"

HOW IT BEHAVED IN 1892.

M. N. Renfrew, August 1, 1892, writes:

DEAR SIR,—Below I give you a report on the "Swindle" strawberry. We have fruited it in the same field with Warfield, Haviland, Burt, Windsor, May King, Michel's, Gandy, Bubach, and Jessie, and it is the most productive of any of them; compared with Gandy it begins earlier, holds on later, and *is eight times as productive.* We have fruited the Swindle three seasons and know what we are talking about. As a grower it is ahead of anything we have, and we have some wenty-five varieties on our grounds. We saw it this season where 100 bushels were taken off rom one acre at one picking. I think in the Swindle you have something that can't be beat."

W. Smalley, August 3d, writes: "From one-third acre of Warfield I picked sixty bushels of fair-sized berries that sold for from ten to twelve and one-half cents per quart, while from one-half acre of Swindle adjoining, both having the same treatment, picked 125 bushels of berries, as large again as Warfield, that sold for from twelve and one-half to eighteen cents. The Swindle has been grown and fruited on blue clay, both heavy and light soil, and all are ready to testify to its merits, and the foliage here is fully up with other sorts."

11,776 QUARTS PER ACRE.

J. G. Kimball, August 1st, writes: "On a patch of five square rods of Swindle I picked the past season three hundred and sixty-eight quarts of as handsome berries as I ever saw, one hundred and ninety-two quarts of them at the first picking; some had been ripe nearly two weeks and were in good condition to ship. Their keeping and shipping qualities are truly wonderful. They were fertilized with Gandy. Swindle began to ripen some days first and continued fully as late. Gandy yielded about 20 per cent. as much as Swindle."

DON'T FAIL TO read every word of the experiment station reports of the "Greenville Strawberry;" productive as "Crescent," "better than Bubach," "yield the largest," "very much like Sharpless," "very sweet and of good quality." Do you "CATCH ON" to the fact that only a very remarkable Strawberry would be entitled TO SUCH WORDS OF PRAISE from these disinterested authorities?

W. M. Gove, August 1st, writes: "I have Mr. Smalley's Swindle strawberry plant on trial with Warfield, Windsor Chief, Crescent, and several other varieties, and must say the Swindle has been the most productive of anything on my grounds, and I prize it for its lateness in fruiting, as the big berries come when all others are gone. I am cultivating a goodly share of them this year, and another year I shall settle down wholly to Warfield for the early, and Swindle for late."

L. F. Jenks, a leading fruit dealer of Springfield, Mass., says: "I have found the Swindle especially remarkable for its shipping and keeping qualities. They reached me after a journey of 175 miles, and being shut up over night at a junction station, in good, firm, fresh condition.

"In one instance I was obliged to carry over a stock from Saturday to Monday (berries which were picked on Thursday before, in an unusually hot time) and found them in good condition Monday. This I consider a remarkable test, and have no hesitation in saying that Swindle is the best shipping and keeping berry that I have ever handled.

"The berry made many friends among my customers this season on account of its firmness and flavor."

Swindle is not only the most productive large berry and the largest productive berry, but also the most productive strawberry of any now known.

$1 per dozen; $4 per 100; $15 per 500; $20 per 1,000.

SOUTHARD.—A perfect flowering early variety, introduced by us last season with great hopes of success, and all over the country the plants are reported as making superb growth. Our own fruiting beds last season were on low, rich bottom lands, and at blooming time gave promise of a most remarkable crop. Nothing was ever seen like it before, but for some reason most of the blossoms blasted, and so little fruit was produced that we wish to test it further this year before selling any more plants. To those of our customers who purchased them last season, we would say, should they not turn out all right at fruiting time, we will make good the loss in stock of some other choice variety next season.

GREENVILLE. (*P.*) A chance seedling originating in 1883 at Greenville, Ohio. Plant very thrifty, equal to the very best of more than 100 varieties on our grounds; productive of medium to large-sized berries, regular in form as shown in cut, rich bright color, firm texture, and good quality. This berry having been tested by the leading experiment stations for ten years, we will let their reports tell the story.

1891.

Taken as a whole, it was one of the very best among some 150 different varieties fruited at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station this season (1891). The Crescent is the only one equaling it in productiveness, while but two excelled it in size.

JOHN W. CLARK, Horticulturist.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

This is a new berry of many excellent points. The berries are very large, much like Sharpless in shape, but unlike it in that it ripens evenly. It is very sweet and of good quality. This berry is equally good for market and home. GEO. C. BUTZ, Horticulturist.

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.
LAFAYETTE, July 3, 1891.

The Greenville Strawberry, sent us in the Spring of 1890, has made a good growth, and we have just finished picking a magnificent crop of fruit. The berry is quite uniformly large, of good quality, and makes a fine appearance. I am very much pleased with its behavior this year.

J. TROOP, Horticulturalist.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The following is the official report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station for 1891: The Greenville is a strong competitor of the Bubach, and indeed bears some resemblance to that variety. The plants are a shade lighter in color than the Bubach, make a stronger growth and are quite as productive. The berries average a little smaller than Bubach, but are more uniform in size and regular in outline, and of finer texture. It seems probable that the Greenville will have the important advantage over the Bubach of being a better shipper.

W. J. GREEN, Horticulturalist.

Our Strawberry Plants are all freshly dug at time of shipment, carefully trimmed, tied in bundles of 50. Orders of 1,500 or less shipped in light market baskets, which insures safe arrival and low express rates. Larger lots are shipped in light, thoroughly ventilated crates, roots overlapping, with damp moss, and tops so exposed as to prevent all heating. These crates are of sizes to carry 3,000 to 8,000 plants.

Still Better Reports for 1892.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
GENEVA, Aug 5, 1892.

The Beder Woods, the most productive variety this season, is followed very closely by the Greenville, and as the Greenville has the advantage of being larger, would probably sell for more per quart than the Beder Woods.

Sincerely yours,
PETER COLLIER, Director.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.
GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1892

The Greenville Strawberry has been one of the best varieties tested at this station this year The fruits are very fine and of good qnality. The plants make a vigorous growth and multiply rapidly.

PETER COLLIER, Director.

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Prof. C. A. Kefter, of Columbia, says: I am very much pleased with the Greenville Straw berry. It fruited with Crescent, and in productiveness and size was the equal of that excellent sort, and of better quality. I will add that I never knew the Crescent to be so large as this year, and the Greenville is certainly larger than the Crescent usually is. You are safe in claiming it to be one of the very best sorts of recent introduction, and it deserves to be widely grown.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
COLUMBUS, Aug. 3, 1892.

Have nothing to take back of what we have said in former reports regarding Greenville. It is a first-class market berry, and is good enough for home use. The plants are healthy and productive; the berries of fair size and attractive. I rank Greenville as among the best.

W. J. GREEN, Horticulturist.

My Greenville plants are doing finely. I saw it in fruit at the Experiment Station, side by side with Bubach, and after careful examination believe Greenville the better of the two.

W. W. FARNSWORTH, Secretary Ohio State Horticultural Society.

STATE COLLEGE,
CENTER COUNTY, PENN., July 15, 1892.

The Greenville Strawberry gave the best results of all the varieties grown here this season. The yield was the largest and the quality of berries very fine. This berry promises to hold a foremost place among the future standard sorts, as it is a large fruit, ripening evenly and early. The plants are vigorous and hardy. It deserves the highest recommendation. GEO. C. BUTZ.

Thus the highest and most disinterested authorities place Greenville as being "productive as Crescent," "better than Bubach," "berries very large," "better shipper than Bubach," "yield the largest," "very much like Sharpless," "very sweet and of good quality." What more can be desired to make the perfect strawberry?

In its summary of tests of 120 varieties for 1892 the Missouri Station makes classes, first, "ten best all things considered"; second, "ten varieties producing largest fruit"; third, "ten best, quality alone considered"; fourth, "ten most productive varieties"; and *Greenville is the only variety accorded a place in all four of the lists.*

Hearing these very flattering reports and knowing our customers always want the best and direct from our own grounds, we contracted last year with the originator to assist in its introduction, and now have many thousands of plants growing on our own grounds, being the only parties north of Delaware and east of Ohio who now have plants of their own growing for sale. Extra strong plants; $2 per dozen; $10 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

Book orders early, and secure plants of the wonderful Greenville Strawberry.

GENERAL PUTNAM (*P.*) Israel Putnam left his plow standing in the field that he might hasten to answer his country's call; history records his valiant deeds, but says nothing of what became of the plow; however, in recent years, with more modern plows, Mr. John E. Brown, a bright young farmer, has been turning the soil of "Old Put's" farm at Brooklyn, Conn., and producing berries of such size and quality as to make the place famous once more.

Some years ago, in an old berry field where had formerly been grown Cumberland Triumphs and Crescents, was found a seedling strongly resembling the Cumberland in plant growth, but having imperfect blossoms and producing considerably more fruit, of much the same form, color, and flavor as that superb old variety.

The plant is a heavy, stocky grower, extra strong leaf and fruit stalks, heavy broad foliage of medium green color; makes plants moderately, but these are all so strong and lusty there is never a dearth of plants for a full fruit crop; blossoms pistilate, blooms in mid-season, has only a moderate show of bloom, but every flower sets for fruit and *every berry comes up to full perfection* of fruitage; berries of perfect form, similar to the pointed end of a hen's egg, every specimen almost as perfect as though run through a mould; SIZE, LARGE TO VERY LARGE, AND SELDOM ANY SMALL OR IMPERFECT BERRIES; NINETY PER CENT. OF THE WHOLE CROP WILL GRADE AS "EXTRAS"; color, a pale scarlet, similar to Cumberland, mild, sub-acid flavor that makes it a superb table berry, and its *large size and fine form* will cause it to be in great demand at high prices in any market that wants choice fruit.

Judge Samuel Miller, the noted horticultural expert, of Bluffton, Missouri, writes under date of July 11, 1891:

FRIEND HALE,—I think it is about time you got a report from me on General Putnam Strawberry, plants of which you sent me last fall. To make the story short, IT IS ABOUT THE GRANDEST THING OF THE KIND I EVER SAW. General Putnam will take a place at the head of the list, if I am not much mistaken.

S. MILLER.

As to earliness, large size and fine quality of the Putnam, note the following reports from the *Rural* Test Grounds, and printed in the Great Strawberry Report of the *Rural New Yorker*, July 16, 1892:

June 7—General Putnam—Ripening freely, and therefore *among the earliest.* Heart-shape, regular, scarlet, a little soft, large, fairly productive. Vines vigorous and hardy.

June 8—Of seventy varieties, we are now picking from Michel, Shuster, Smith No. 5, Farnsworth, Wentzell, Iowa Beauty, GENERAL PUTNAM, Beder Wood, Tippecanoe, Beverly, Hunt No. 3, and Southard.

June 10—General Putnam—Ripening freely. Regular heart-shape, without neck. Crimson color, not very firm, rose flesh, mild quality, *prolific.* A fine berry in all respects except as to firmness.

Speaking of the early berries, Michel's and Beder Wood, the *Rural* report says: "For home use we should prefer General Putnam to either."

75 cents per dozen; $3.00 per 100; $12.00 for 500; $20.00 per 1,000.

DO NOT FAIL TO NOTE the statement of M. N. Renfrew, dated August 1, 1892. He has grown THE SWINDLE STRAWBERRY for several years, and says it is EIGHT TIMES AS PRODUCTIVE AS THE GANDY.

PRINCESS (*P.*) Ever on the lookout for the best strawberries, both for our own market planting and for our plant customers, one of our western trips two years ago discovered the Princess, a wonder of earliness and production; and at once bought stock, and it has proved a marvel of growth here in Connecticut. We have not fruited it yet, but Mr. J. S. Harris, in charge of fruit testing station for the Minnesota State Agricultural Experiment Stations, has written to secretary of State Horticultural Society as follows:

LA CRESCENT, Minn., July 1, 1889.

S. D. Hillman, Secretary Minnesota State Horticultural Society:

DEAR SIR,—Growing upon Mr. Kramer's grounds, this new seedling, the "Princess," is the most promising strawberry that has ever come to my notice. The plants are hardy, vigorous, and enormously productive. It roots deep and stands drouth well. The fruit is very large, averaging larger than Jessie or Bubach No. 5, uniformly perfect in form, ripens all over at once, and holds up its size well to the end of the season. Wherever it has been exhibited in competition it has been awarded a first premium over all others. The yield of fruit in 1888 upon two square rods of ground was at the rate of *825 bushels per acre.* The quality of the fruit is pronounced to be better than the Crescent. Should it do as well on other grounds as with Mr. Kramer's, numbers of the old varieties will go out of cultivation, and the poor man can afford to provide his family with strawberries. Very truly, JOHN S. HARRIS.

Under date of January, 1893, Mr. Harris writes us regarding the Princess: "The plant here is a strong rooted, healthy grower, and very hardy. The fruit averages larger than the Jessie; it is very sweet; it is an enormous yielder, outranking the Haviland both in yield and quality."

50 cents per dozen, $1.50 per 100.

LEADER.—*A wonder for earliness and size.* Without doubt the EARLIEST LARGE STRAWBERRY IN CULTIVATION, of fine quality, oblong in shape, and very bright crimson in color, enormously productive, and continues in fruit for a long season, maturing the last berries nearly as large as the first. Blossoms are strong staminate. Plants very vigorous, making plenty of runners, and showing no trace of scald or rust. During January, 1893, our Mr. J. H. Hale delivered a series of five horticultural lectures in Massachusetts for the State Board of Agriculture, and at every meeting leading small fruit men mentioned Leader as an early berry of great size and productiveness.

75 cents per dozen; $2.50 per 100; $10.00 per 1,000.

BEVERLY (*P.*)—This variety was produced in 1887 by sowing seeds from selected specimens of Miner's Prolific, which is well known as one of our choice family varieties. The plant is considerably more vigorous than its parent; and grown under high garden culture alongside of Jewell, Belmont, and Jessie, the Beverly produces many more berries of larger size and of the same excellent quality as the Miner; in fact, in plant and fruit it may be said to be *an improved Miner.* This berry received highest prizes of any new berry in 1890 and 1891 at the great fruit exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

50 cents per dozen; $2.50 per 100; $15 per 1,000.

VAN DEMAN.—This *extra early perfect flowering variety*, a seedling of Crescent crossed with Capt. Jack, was introduced last season. After having been tested at twenty-seven State expertment stations the following report from New York State is a sample of many favorable reports:

"This is the best extra early variety ever tested on the Station grounds. The first picking of three quarts of any one variety was picked from this, and it continued in bearing for twenty-one days, ripening the bulk of its fruits, however, in ten days. The vigor of plants is good, growth stocky, and fruit hid beneath the dark foliage; berries a showy glossy scarlet, with yellow seeds, firm and tart. I am of the opinion that this variety has a great future.

75 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; $25 per 1,000. PETER COLLIER, *Director.*"

E. P. ROE.—A healthy and strong growing plant, perfect blossom, very productive, fruit large, conical in shape, dark, rich red, solid, one of the very latest to ripen; ought to be fine to plant with Swindle. 75 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; $25 per 1,000.

DAYTON.—Plants of this variety grow finely here, but we have not fruited it yet. Leading horticulturalists of Ohio say it was tested side by side with the Crescent and other productive varieties, and it outyielded them all, besides it proved *six days earlier than the Crescent.* It is a strong, healthy, vigorous, and upright grower, entirely free from rust, and its large foliage protects its blossoms from frost. In color it is somewhat darker than the Crescent. Solid, a good shipper, of fine form, and excellent flavor. It is an immense yielder of very large fruit, and holds out well in size to the end of the season.

$1 per dozen; $5 per 100.

GILLESPIE.—A very rank lusty growing plant, perfect blossoms, thought to be from same stock as Haviland, which it somewhat resembles in fruit, only very much larger and far better quality; not fruited here, but the plant and bloom is so fine that we have great faith in the grand reports that come to us regarding it from those who have tested it well, and believe it to be one of the best early fancy market varieties and for home use.

35 cents per dozen; $1 per 100; $6 per 1,000.

BEEDER WOOD.—A stocky, robust plant, that makes runners freely; has perfect bloom, and is an *enormous bearer* of large, round, perfectly formed berries, light scarlet color, moderately firm, and of good quality; *very valuable for home use or near-by markets.*

Mathew Crawford, the Ohio strawberry expert, says:

"This is, in my opinion, the best early variety ever introduced for home use or market. The plant is faultless and remarkably productive. No rust yet. Fruit large, of fine form and color, moderately firm, of good quality. Fortunately it makes many runners, and they will all be wanted as soon as its value is known."

The Strawberry Bulletin, of the New York State Experiment Station, for 1892, reports Beeder Wood as the most productive of all the more than 100 varieties tested. Such an early and productive variety, with perfect blossom, will be in great demand with all who plant for market. 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; $4 per 1,000.

LOVETT.—Received two years ago under name of Lovett's Early; the latter half of name we drop, as it is not an early variety, but one of medium season and decided merit; both plant and fruit indicate it to be a cross between Crescent and Wilson. Plants grow as freely as Crescent, leaves are heavier and of dark glossy green, with no trace of any disease, blossoms perfect, *very productive*, of medium to large berries, in form and color much like the old Wilson, firm and of good quality. *A grand market or family berry.* 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; $4 per 1,000.

EDGAR QUEEN (*P.*)—This new variety from Illinois is a heavy, stocky growing plant, in many respects much like Sharpless, but *far more productive;* berries of large size, bright crimson, fine quality, and moderately firm; a general improvement upon the Sharpless in every respect. Valuable for home use or local market. 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; $4 per 1,000.

CRAWFORD.—A superb berry, when grown on deep, rich, moist soil. Plant, a moderate grower; *fruit very large*, regular form, bright glossy crimson, firm and solid, and of *most excellent quality.* 35 cents per dozen; $1 per 100.

MIDDLEFIELD (*P*).—Is of Connecticut origin; plant, a strong grower; blossom, pistilate; season, medium. The berries are large, quite regular in size, and form nearly conical; firm and solid, making it a good shipper; color, a dark, glossy crimson, giving it a brilliancy but few varieties possess. It colors up all over, and the flesh is crimson clear through. IT IS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, PRODUCTIVE, AND PROFITABLE. Requires a rich, moist soil to do its best. 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; $4 per 1,000.

As to Other Varieties our fruiting beds last season showed Boynton (our stock of which came direct from the introducer), to be only the Crescent; Bomba, early and very productive on strong soil; Stevens and Alabama, early, but weak in plant growth; Gov. Hoard, a superb family berry, some like Miner; Jessie, large and fine, but unproductive; Farnsworth, early, but unproductive; Sharpless, large and fine as ever; Crescent, productive, but growing more and more small berries each year; Downing, fine in quality as ever and with less rust; Jucunda Improved and Iowa Beauty, very promising; Beebe, of little value.

Parker Earl, extra strong plant, making but few runners and very late and productive: Michel's Early, vigorous, healthy, and early as ever; Bubach and Haviland hold their place as among the best market sorts for light soil; Gandy, late and fine, but not productive enough; Standard, large and extra quality; Windsor, does not make plants quite so well as formerly, but is still very productive, large and late; Wilson has seemed to regain some of its old time vigor and thrift; Warfield, very productive, but fruit inclined to be small, largely because plants will mat too thick in the beds; Miner still continues to be one of the best of family berries; Saunders rusts badly, otherwise would be fine; Yale, wonderfully strong plant, stools up fine for hill culture, productive, late and fine, color a little too dull and dark; Belmont, large and fine on strong soil; Westbrook, an utter failure.

The Great Market Strawberries Appear to be Swindle, Princess, Greenville, Lovett, Leader, Haviland, Bubach, Beeder Wood, Michel's Early, Middlefield, Windsor, Warfield, Edgar Queen.

The Best Family Berries are to be found among Miner, Gov. Hoard, Crawford, Lovett, Swindle, Gen. Putnam, Belmont, Jessie, Beverly, Sharpless, and Downing.

The Big Fellows are Swindle, Sharpless, Crawford, Edgar Queen, Gen. Putnam, Beverly, Belmont, Bubach, Gandy, Jessie, Middlefield, and Yale.

Among the Earliest are Beeder Wood, Dayton, Princess, Michel's, Crescent, Haviland, Wilson, Van Deman, Gen. Putnam, and Gillespie.

The Latest to Ripen are Swindle, Gandy, Greenville, Windsor, Yale, and Middlefield.

For Extra Quality Crawford, Middlefield, Jessie, Greenville, Gen. Putnam, Swindle, Belmont, Gillespie, Downing, Miner, and Yale appear to take the lead.

J. G. Kimball's 1882 Report of SWINDLE STRAWBERRY shows with him it has YIELDED 11,776 QUARTS PER ACRE; figure that out at 15 cents per quart and see where the fun comes in.

General Strawberry Price-List, with Tabulated Nomenclature.

EXPLANATIONS.—*Sex.*—b. s., bi-sexual; f., female. *Season.*—e. e., extra early; e. early; m. e., medium early; e. l., early to late; l., late; v. l., very late. *Size.*—v. l., very large; l., large; m., medium; s., small. *Color.*—l. c., light crimson; c., crimson; b. c., bright crimson; l. s., light scarlet; d. s., deep scarlet. *Form.*—c., conical; c. f., coxcomb form; r., roundish; r. c., roundish conical; r. f., roundish coxcomb form. *Flesh.*—f., firm; m., medium; s., soft. *Quality.*—c., choice; g., good; p., poor.

VARIETIES.	Sex.	Season.	Size.	Color.	Form.	Flesh.	Quality.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Alabama	b. s.	e.	m.	l. c.	r.	m.	p.	$0 25	$1 00	.....
Bomba	b. s.	e.	l.	c.	r.	f.	g.	25	1 00	.....
Beebe	b. s.	m.	m.	d. s.	r.	s.	g.	50	2 00	.....
Beverly	b. s.	m.	l.	l. c.	r. f.	m.	g.	50	3 00	$25 00
Beder Wood	b. s.	e.	l.	d. s.	r.	m.	g.	25	75	4 00
Belmont	b. s.	m.	l.	b. c.	r. c.	f.	g.	25	1 00	5 00
Bubach	f.	e.	l.	l. c.	r. f.	m.	g.	25	75	4 00
Crawford	b. s.	m.	l.	b. c.	r.	f.	c.	35	1 00	.....
Crescent	f.	e.	s.	d. s.	r. c.	s.	p.	25	75	3 00
Charles Downing	b. s.	m.	m.	l. c.	r. c.	s.	c.	25	75	4 00
Dayton	b. s.	v. e.	m.	d. s.	r. c.	m.	g.	1 00	5 00	.....
Edgar Queen	f.	m.	l.	c.	r. f.	s.	g.	25	1 00	5 00
Farnesworth	b. s.	e.	m.	l. s.	r. c.	s.	g.	25	75	4 00
Gillispie	b. s.	m.	m.	l. s.	r. c.	m.	g.	35	1 00	6 00
Governor Hoard	b. s.	m.	m.	c.	r. c.	f.	g.	25	75	4 00
Gandy	b. s.	v. l.	l.	c.	r. c.	f.	p.	25	75	4 00
Greenville	f.	m.	l.	l. s.	r. c.	m.	c.	2 00	10 00	60 00
Haviland	f.	e.	m.	l. s.	c.	m.	p.	25	75	4 00
Iowa Beauty	b. s.	m.	l.	b. c.	r. c.	f.	c.	50	2 00	.....
Jessie	b. s.	m.	l.	d. s.	r. c.	m.	g.	25	75	4 00
Jucunda Improved	b. s.	m.	l.	c.	r. c.	f.	g.	50	2 00	.....
Leader	b. s.	e.	l.	b. c.	c.	f.	g.	75	2 50	10 00
Lovett	b. s.	e.	m	b. c.	r. c.	m.	g.	25	75	4 00
Michel's Early	b. s.	e. e.	m	l. s.	r. c.	f.	g.	25	75	3 00
Middlefield	f.	l.	l.	c.	r.	f.	g.	25	1 00	4 00
Miner	b. s.	m.	l.	l. c.	r. f.	s.	c.	25	75	4 00
Oregon	b. s.	4 mos.	l.	d. s.	r. c.	m.	g.	50	3 00	.....
Parker Earl	b. s.	l.	m.	b. c.	c.	s.	g.	35	1 00	.....
Princess	f.	v. e.	v. l.	l. c.	r.	m.	c.	50	1 50	8 00
General Putnam	f.	m.	v. l.	l. s.	r.	s.	c.	75	3 00	25 00
E. P. Roe	b. s.	l.	l.	d. s.	c.	f.	p.	75	3 00	25 00
Saunders	b. s.	m.	m.	c.	c. f.	s.	g.	25	1 00	.....
Shuster	f.	m.	m.	d. s.	r.	s.	g.	25	1 00	.....
Sharpless	b. s.	m.	v. l.	l. c.	c. f.	m.	g.	25	75	4 00
Standard	b. s.	m.	l.	b. c.	r.	m.	g.	25	1 00	.....
Stevens	b. s.	e.	s.	d. s.	r. c.	f.	p.	25	1 00	.....
Swindle	f.	v. l.	v. l.	c.	r. c.	f.	g.	75	4 00	25 00
Southard	b. s.	e.	l.	d. s.	r.	f.	g.	75	4 00	25 00
Van Deman	b. s.	v. e.	m.	d. s.	r. c.	f.	p.	75	3 00	25 00
Yale	b. s.	l.	l.	d. c.	r.	v. f.	c.	25	1 00	5 00
Wilson	b. s.	e.	m.	c.	r.	v. f.	p.	25	75	4 00
Warfield	f.	e.	m.	c.	r.	v. f.	g.	25	75	3 00
Windsor	f.	l.	l.	c.	r. f.	f.	p.	25	75	4 00
Westbrook	f.	e.	m.	c.	r.	f.	g.	25	50	3 00

If any of our customers have trouble in making a selection, if they will state character of soil, and for what purpose the berries are wanted, and leave the selection of varieties to us, we will send such stock as will be sure to give satisfaction.

Raspberries, red, black, and yellow, following strawberries as they do, should next receive attention from one who is after the money in mall fruits. These require much the same soil as strawberries, except that they may be grown with profit on land that is far richer in nitrogeneous matter. The red varieties may be planted either in spring or fall, but the cap varieties, or any propagated by layering of the tips, should always be planted in spring. Ground should be as thoroughly prepared as for strawberries. For years we have planted in rows, seven or eight feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety, placing the plants two and one-half to three feet in the row, but we are now satisfied that larger, firmer, and better berries can be grown by planting in check rows, five or six feet apart; this gives the plants more sunlight and air, and admits of more use of the horse and cultivator, thus securing better culture at less cost, while the yield of fruit is fully as large as from hedge rows. Cultivation should begin early in the season, and be frequent and thorough through the summer months, so as to stimulate a rapid growth early in the season, giving ample time for maturity of wood during the fall. The new growth should be pinched back when fifteen to eighteen inches high. This will cause a strong growth of lateral branches, as shown in the two plants on the left of the cut. These laterals should then be allowed to grow at will, leaving all further trimming till the following spring, when they should be closely shortened in, as shown in the plant on the right of the cut. Some make the mistake of shortening in their laterals in the fall, but it is a mistake, as it weakens the hardiness of the plant, and often results in more or less winter-killing.

PRUNING.

As soon as frost is out and ground dry enough in the spring shorten in the laterals from eight to fifteen inches, as may be required to form a well-balanced bush (as shown in the right-hand plant of the three shown in the pruning cut). Thorough cultivation may be given up to blooming time, after which it is not well to stir the soil till after fruiting. After the fruiting season is over, the canes that have produced the fruit die, but new ones have come to take their places for the next year. It makes a cleaner looking field to cut away the old canes in summer right after fruiting, but it is a slow, tedious process, *and does not pay;* for the old canes, if left, furnish protection to the new, tender canes, and keep them from being broken off by the heavy winds of autumn. They also furnish some protection in winter, and if left till spring, they are so brittle that most of them may be stamped down and broken up with the feet as one is passing along the row trimming the new canes. We know that this is not the orthodox way, still it is the method practiced by the most successful cultivators. The gathering and marketing should be on the same general plan as for the strawberries, except that half-pint and pint boxes or baskets should be used in place of quarts for the most delicate varieties.

Our fruit farms now cover nearly 1,000 acres, with millions of small-fruit plants and over 125,000 trees in orchard. With these vast interests we are obliged to keep ahead of the times and know all about the best varieties, and our judgment as to varieties should be of value. May we help you?

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

We offer only a few varieties, but, having tested almost every sort in cultivation, we know these to be the *very best* of their class. A perfect early red raspberry is yet to be discovered. If plants are to be sent BY MAIL, add 15 cents per dozen to pay postage.

RED VARIETIES.

CUTHBERT.—*The best and most reliable red raspberry in cultivation.* Plant vigorous and hardy, even at the far north; very prolific; fruit very large, deep red color, delicious flavor, and firm. Should be planted by every one, whether they grow fruit for market or family use, as it is the best in all respects of any we have. *Season, medium to very late,* which is somewhat of an objection to its profitable cultivation in sections where only *early ripening* is required to make fruit culture profitable. 50 cents per dozen; $1.50 per 100; $8 per 1,000.

EARLY PROLIFIC (*Thompson's*).—A vigorous, healthy plant, extremely hardy, and *productive* of medium-sized berries; *bright color* and firm, and ripens EXTREMELY EARLY. Gives promise of being a very profitable early market variety. 75 cents per dozen; $3 per 100.

ROYAL CHURCH.—A promising new variety now first offered. The introducer says: "Royal Church is **earlier than Cuthbert,** yet continues longer in bearing. It combines the large size and superior quality of the best foreign varieties with the vigor, hardiness, and productiveness of our native varieties. No variety heretofore introduced combines these excellencies so completely as the Royal Church."

Mr. F. S. Hunn, Assistant Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, says the Royal Church red raspberry is larger than the Cuthbert, and resembles the Brinckles Orange more than any other in quality.

Price of plants 50 cents each; $5 per dozen.

SHAFFER.—The largest of all the raspberries, both in cane and fruit, and *enormously productive* of berries of dull purplish red color, of rich, sprightly flavor, somewhat acid; fine for the table or canning. One of the best for the family garden. On account of its color it is not appreciated in some markets. Propagates from layering the tips the same as the Black Caps, and is evidently a cross between the red and black varieties. 50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES.

GREGG.—*Largest, latest, and best* of all. Valuable for family use and for such markets as can profitably handle late fruits; *not quite hardy at the North.* 50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; $10 per 1,000.

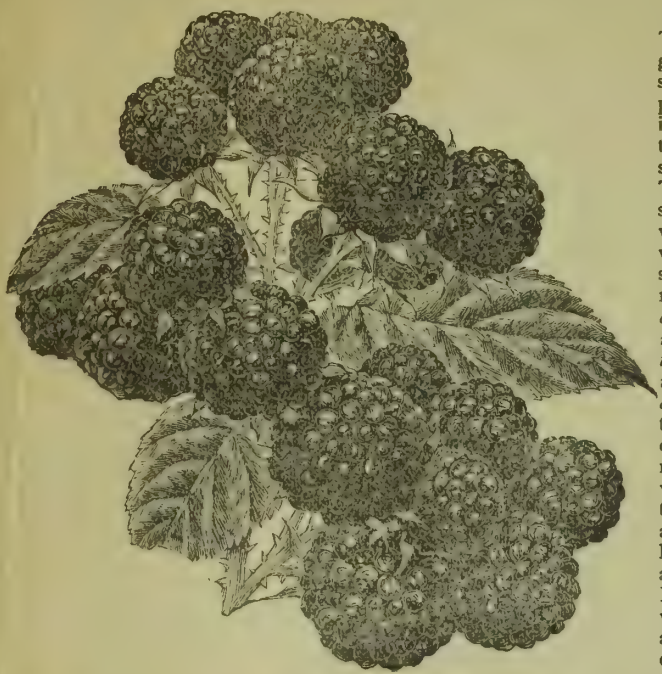
SOUHEGAN.—The standard for earliness, hardiness, and productiveness. Fruit jet black, rich, and sweet. Valuable for family use or market. Old reliable. Entirely superseding the old Doolittle. 50 cents per dozen; $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1,000.

KANSAS.—Canes are of strong growth, very hardy and prolific, with tough, healthy, clean foliage. The berries are as large or larger than Gregg, with less bloom, handsome, firm, and of excellent quality. Its season, second early, ripening after Souhegan, but much earlier than Gregg. It is beyond question a variety of great value. Dozen, $1.50; 100, $8.00. *Transplanted,* dozen, $2.00; 100, $10.00.

LOVETT.—On our grounds the Lovett has done remarkably well; but we have not had any fruit from our vines, hence we quote from the introducer. We have been on the lookout for reports on this berry, and because of the favorable judgments we have heard we now assure our customers that it is a very vigorous grower.

"Unlike the Gregg, which it nearly equals in size of berries, is of ironclad hardiness; and is the strongest in growth of cane of any, unless possibly the Ohio excepted. *In enormous yield it is without an equal.* Add to these properties superior quality, jet-black color, firmness, and long life after gathered, adhering to the bush when ripe, and above all, its earliness (ripening with Souhegan and the other very early sorts), and we have in it what has so long been wanted, and a most valuable fruit. $1 per dozen, $5 per 100.

CARMAN.—Plant not quite so vigorous as Souhegan, not branching so freely; it also has less sharp spines, and is easier to handle. Hardy all over New England, and productive of berries somewhat larger than Souhegan, finer grained, and more solid and compact. *Jet glossy black,* rich, and sweet, and ripens *very early.* Our fruit of this variety has brought us more money per acre the past four years than any other black cap. It is so early and handsome that we are able to "boss the market" and obtain fancy prices. 75 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; $20 per 1,000.



PROGRESS.

PROGRESS (Pioneer). This variety has been grown in Ohio with marked success for some years past. In a general way it resembles Souhegan and the Old Doolittle, although somewhat more vigorous. The fruit is of about the same size and color, and very much firmer. Those who claim to know it best say, "Of ironclad hardiness and so *enormously productive that it yields as much as Souhegan while that variety is giving pickings, and as much more afterwards;* thus doubling the yields and the length of the season. Its firmness is such that should wet weather prevail during the picking season to such an extent as to render Souhegan and Doolittle soft and unfit to gather, the Progress, though fully ripe, will remain upon the canes, and go into market in good condition, and command high prices. It is no untried variety, but one that has been thoroughly tested in field culture by practical fruit growers, and it has proved the most valuable early sort yet offered, either for market or evaporating; and it excels all others of its class quite as fully in the home garden." We are wonderfully pleased with it, and planted it largely last season, and shall increase our planting this season. This and Cromwell should be tested by all who plant black caps. 50 cents per dozen; $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1,000.

EARHART.—This everbearing black cap has proved to be a great novelty for the family garden, but of little value for market. Plant is very hardy and vigorous. Produces one good crop of fruit at the same time as other black caps, and by the time the main crop is gone berries begin to appear upon the new canes, and the plants continue to bloom and ripen fruit till stopped by frosts in the autumn. We have often had April set plants, where they obtained a good start, begin to fruit in August, and during the next six weeks furnish 300 to 500 berries to each plant. $1 per dozen, $5 per 100.

CROMWELL.—This new berry, of Connecticut origin, is of the same general character as Doolittle, Souhegan, and others of that class, except that being of more recent introduction the plants are more vigorous and healthy, canes short and stocky, branching very freely, and having an abundance of short spines. Thus far it appears to belong to the very hardy class, never having been injured on our grounds. It is *extremely productive* of large to very large jet black berries, moderately firm and solid, and of excellent quality. It ripens with the earliest, and as it matures its crop very rapidly it has proved a very profitable market variety with us. Early black caps are always profitable, and Cromwell will rank among the best. One great thing in its favor is that it has produced some superb crops on very light sandy soil. 50 cents per dozen; $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1,000.

We have several hundred thousand black cap plants, all varieties, in the ground right where they were grown, and on large lots can quote special prices.

WE OWN 95 PER CENT. OF ALL THE TRUE CROSBEY PEACH TREES FOR SALE IN THE COUNTRY THIS SPRING; if any one offers trees of this variety at less price than quoted in this catalogue, purchasers should exact a written guarantee with indemnity bond that the trees to be delivered shall prove to be the true Crosbey when they come into bearing. We only supply Nurserymen and Agents who sell at uniform price with ourselves.

YELLOW OR ORANGE-COLORED VARIETIES.

GOLDEN QUEEN.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—A seedling or a "sport" from the Cuthbert, found growing in a field of that variety in 1882; equal to that noble berry in every respect of plant growth, vigor, hardiness, and productiveness; *berries of largest size*, of rich creamy yellow color, firm and solid, and of *rich sweet flavor*, that make it one of those delicious family berries that all can enjoy. It is also a *superb market berry*, its fine appearance commanding for it a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming *very popular* in the best markets as a *fancy fruit*. Planted in deep, rich soil, and given plenty of room, astonishing results can be obtained with this noble berry. 50 cents per dozen; $2 per hundred; $12 per 1,000.

CAROLINE.—Said to be a seedling of Brinkle's Orange; plant a very strong grower, somewhat willowy in habit, extremely hardy, and very productive of medium to large berries; of pale orange color; very rich, sprightly flavor that delights all lovers of really choice fruit; ripens very early, and should be in every family garden. Too soft for market. 75 cents per dozen; $3 per 100.

CURRANTS.

For the best results, currants require a deep, rich soil and thorough cultivation. If planted in a single row for garden culture, the plants may be three feet apart. For field culture they should be planted in check rows, four and one-half to five feet apart, and some liberal cultivators even recommend planting six feet apart each way, which is none too far for the Victoria on strong land heavily manured. Plant any time in fall or very early spring. Prune so as to form a broad open-headed bush. After they come to bearing size, if the new wood is pinched back in June it will cause the formation of an extra amount of strong fruit buds. If heavily mulched during June and July, it will add greatly to the size of the fruit. The currant worm is easily destroyed by dusting the bushes with powdered white hellebore, when the dew is on. We have recently been informed by an expert gardener that where iron chips or filings are scattered at the base of the bushes, the worms *never* appear.

One-year plants can be sent by mail at an additional cost of 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents per fifty, 50 cents per 100.

CHERRY, or VERSAILLES and RED DUTCH.—One year, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; two-year, 75 cents per dozen, $5 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE.—One year, 75 cents per dozen, $4 per 100; two-year, $1 per dozen, $6 per 100.

VICTORIA.—A very vigorous, prolific, large, late variety, that is coming more into favor every year. We think it *the most valuable of any of the older sorts*. One-year, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000; two-year, 75 cents per dozen, $5 per 100.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—Has been carefully cultivated for the past ten years alongside of all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all. Color, rich red. "As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is EQUAL IN SIZE, BETTER FLAVOR, WITH MUCH LESS ACID, AND FIVE TIMES AS PROLIFIC; also, from its peculiar stem, LESS EXPENSIVE TO PICK." It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it. We have picked *clusters five inches long, with fruit nearly as large as Delaware grapes.*

Every lover of choice fruit should at once put out plants of this most valuable new fruit. IT IS ONE OF THE FEW GOOD THINGS THAT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT. One-year, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100; two-year, $2 per dozen, $10 per 100.

LEE'S PROLIFIC.—This variety is by far the best of all the black currants. Very strong grower; enormously productive; large long clusters of very large berries, superior quality, and ripens extremely early, and yet will remain on the bushes in good order a very long time. Two-year bushes, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100.

NORTH STAR.—This famous new Currant from the far northwest has now been grown by us two years, and we are greatly pleased with its wonderful wood growth. And as no currant can be a great cropper that does not annually make plenty of new wood, we are inclined to have great faith in the statements of the introducers, who say:

"We have spent five years in giving 'THE NORTH STAR' as rigorous a test as the extremes of climate, to be found in a scope of territory ranging from New England to the Rocky mountains, would afford. It has fully met our most sanguine expectations; and we conscientiously believe the 'North Star' *to be the very best Currant in existence.*"

The average length of the bunches is four inches; the berries, from a single bunch, thirty in number placed side by side, touching, covered a line twelve inches in length: the fruit is superior, very sweet, and rich in quality, firm, a good market berry, desirable as a dessert fruit in the natural state, and unequaled for jelly. The length and adundance of the clusters make it possible to pick twenty-five per cent. more fruit in the same length of time than from other sorts.

What are the claims of the "North Star"? Extreme hardiness; grows freely from layers or cuttings; early and abundant fruiting and a strong grower. Two year plants, 75 cents each, $8 per dozen, $50 per hundred; one year plants, 50 cents each, $5 per dozen, $40 per hundred.

Blackberries are usually grown in rows, six to eight feet apart, with plants two and one-half to three and one-half feet in the row, and allowed to grow so as to form a solid hedge row; however, larger and better fruit and more of it can be grown, and they can be cultivated at less expense, if they are planted in check rows, five to seven feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety. They will grow and fruit well on land of moderate fertility; on very rich soil they are inclined to make too much wood growth. Careful thinning and close pruning of the canes, will, however, insure plenty of fruit. Plant any time in the fall, or very early spring.

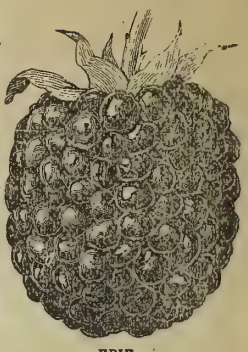
When to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents per 50, and 50 cents per 100 to the prices affixed.

SNYDER.

SNYDER.—The one great blackberry for market in the far north, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive, and reliable of all; has never been known to winter-kill even in the Northwest, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; $12 per 1,000.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS.—*A grand berry for the family garden,* especially at the North, as it is *perfectly hardy;* strong, vigorous; canes free from thorns; *fruit of good size and fine flavor;* ripens medium to late, and *continues in bearing for a long time,* often into September; *productive under high culture,* but will not thrive on dry thin soil, and with the slovenly culture so often given to the blackberry. 75 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; 15 per 1,000.

WACHUSETT.



ERIE.

ERIE.—For four years we have been growing this new berry, and it is the most vigorous and healthy plant of any blackberry we have ever grown, and thus far absolutely hardy. Very productive of berries of the *largest size*, coal black, firm and solid, and sells in the market at highest prices; fine form, and ripens early. Is being extensively planted both in family and market gardens. 50 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; $25 per 1,000.

MINNEWASKI.—This new berry has now been fully tested here. It is a vigorous plant, *perfectly hardy, enormously productive* of extra large fine fruit that ripens extremely early. A great market variety for the North. $1 per dozen; $4 per 100.

ANCIENT BRITON.—An old English variety that has recently proved to be one of our most profitable market sorts for the far North, as it is as hardy as Snyder and much *earlier and larger*. $1 per dozen; $4 per 100.

AGAWAM.—Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender, and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy and very productive. An eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness, and sweetness." No fruit garden should be without this excellent variety. 50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; $20 per 1,000.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—Who is there that has ever tested the wild dewberry of our fields that has not longed for some variety that would thrive well under cultivation, and, although a number of varieties have been tested, none of them have proved to be of much value, till the introduction of the Lucretia, which was discovered in West Virginia some years ago. The plant is hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often *one and one-half inches long, by one in diameter, soft, sweet, and luscious* throughout, without any hard center or core. It is the best of the blackberry family, as hardy as Snyder and productive as any. *The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry.* As the dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, it will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished, in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary. It may either be allowed to trail on the ground or be trained to a trellis, wall, or fence, or over stumps, rockeries, etc. Its great profusion of large, showy, white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved *very satisfactory* wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. ANY COLLECTION OF FRUITS WILL BE INCOMPLETE WITHOUT THE LUCRETIA, and, *ripening* as it does *before any other blackberry*, it must prove *extremely profitable as a market berry*, especially at the North.

As to its productiveness, Dr. F. S. Smith, of Chester, Conn., writes August 16, 1892, something about dewberries:

"From a dozen or less Lucretia Dewberries set out in spring of 1891, I picked more than half a bushel. I wish I had kept account of the number of quarts, but I think there must have been three pecks."

Inferior varieties are being offered for this, and at less price. BE SURE AND GET THE TRUE LUCRETIA. 50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; $10 per 1,000. Extra transplants, $1 per dozen; $5 per 100; $40 per 1,000.

CROSBEY PEACH is of bright yellow, medium size, fine quality, freestone, with small pit, an enormous bearer, and FRUITS EVERY YEAR because its fruit buds are more hardy than most other Varieties; it's almost an iron clad, for it fruits WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL. If you want to be sure of Peaches every year plant CROSBEY.

HARDY GRAPES.

The grape delights in a warm, rich soil and sunny exposure. Plant in rows six to eight feet apart and vines about the same distance in the row, dig holes large enough to allow of spreading of all the roots. Cut back the vines to one or two buds, and plant them so that only one bud will be above ground; fill the hole with fine pulverized earth, to which fine ground bone has been added. Ashes, or muriate of potash, may be spread on the surface after planting, with good effect. Set a stake by the side of each vine to tie the young growing wood to; it will be all that is required for the first two years. After that any manner of pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop. Yet the finest fruit will come from close pruning. We do not offer a long list of varieties, simply *a few of the best* new and old ones that are most likely to give general satisfaction. Can, however, supply any variety wanted at market prices.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

(If by mail add 10 cents per dozen for one year, and 15 cents per dozen for two years, for postage; at single rates, post free.

	Years.	Each.	Dozen.
Brighton.—Large, red; excellent quality; very fine. Early	1	$0 15	$1 00
	2	25	1 50
Concord.—Large, black, good. Succeeds everywhere. Midseason	1	15	1 00
	2	25	1 50
Delaware.—Medium, light red, delicious; a feeble grower. Early	1	15	1 00
	2	25	1 50
Empire State.—Medium, white, sweet; vigorous and productive. Early	1	25	1 50
	2	35	2 00
Eaton.—Large, black, good; robust grower and productive. Early	1	35	3 00
	2	50	4 00
Green Mountain.—Medium white, delicious. Hardy early	1	50	5 00
	2	75	7 00
Lady.—Large, white, good quality; good grower. Early	1	15	1 50
	2	25	2 00
Martha.—Large, white, foxy; vigorous. Midseason	1	15	1 00
	2	25	1 50
Moore's Early.—Large, black; vigorous. Very early	1	15	1 00
	2	25	1 50
Niagara.—Large, greenish-white. Midseason	1	15	1 00
	2	25	1 50
Pocklington.—Large, whitish-amber; vigorous. Midseason	1	15	1 25
	2	25	2 00
Wilder (Roger's No. 4).—Large, black; good grower. Midseason	1	15	1 00
	2	25	1 50
Woodruff.—Very large, red, showy; vigorous. Early	1	35	3 00
	2	50	3 50
Worden.—Resembles Concord, larger, of better quality. Earlier	1	15	1 00
	2	25	1 50
Wyoming.—Medium, light red, fine. Early	1	25	1 00
	2	35	1 50

The Home Market Club is all right in its work, but sooner or later a club will be started after the man with a family who, while owning land, will not grow all the fruit that the appreciative home market of his family demands. A bushel of strawberries can be grown almost as cheap as a bushel of potatoes; ask your wife which she prefers for self and children.

WINEBERRY.

This novelty, introduced two years ago, originated from seeds sent home by Professor Georgeson while at the Imperial College of Agriculture of Japan. The seed was obtained from plants in their wild state, growing in the mountains of that country. The canes of this interesting plant are large, robust, and entirely hardy here. They are thickly covered with purplish-red hairs, which extend along the stem to its extremity. The leaves are large, tough, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is also covered with purplish-red hairs, so as to make it appear somewhat like a moss-rose. This "burr" soon opens and reveals rich, wine-colored berries, of sprightly acid flavor, that is sure to be highly prized. It is an interesting plant to have in any collection. 35 cents each; $3 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

DOWNING.

Gooseberries require much the same soil and treatment as currants. If planted in a partial shade, they are much less likely to mildew, which is the one drawback to successful culture of the best English varieties in this country.

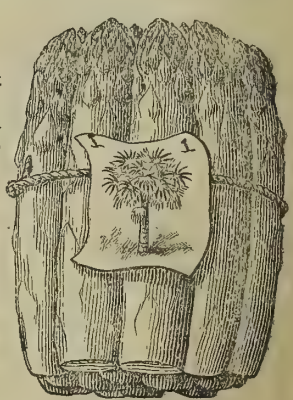
DOWNING.—Bushes strong and stocky, with many strong, sharp spines. *Very productive* of large pale green berries, of excellent quality for cooking or table use when fully ripe. Free from mildew, and the most reliable of any of our American varieties. One-year, $1 per dozen; two-year, $1.50 per dozen.

SMITH'S IMPROVED.—Plant a more slender grower than Downing, and much less thorny. Very productive of large, yellowish-green berries of most excellent quality. A delicious berry for eating out of hand, and fine for cooking purposes. This and Downing give a grand succession. One-year, $1 per dozen; two-year, $1.50 per dozen.

RED JACKET.—Said to be mildew proof. Very large and fine, and a great yielder. One-year, $1 each; two-year, $1.25.

The New Industry and Triumph have both mildewed so badly with us that we have ceased to propagate them.

ASPARAGUS.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—The old standard market variety, everywhere planted, in nearly all market and family gardens, and with good culture has often surpassed many so-called new and improved varieties. Price of roots, 1 year size, 50 cents per 100, $3 per 1,000; 2 year size, 75 cents per 100, $4 per 1,000.

THE PALMETTO.—This new asparagus is now grown extensively by planters for New York and Philadelphia markets, where it sells at top prices on account of its *great size and beautiful appearance*, average bunches of 15 shoots measuring 13 to 14 inches in circumference. For some years this variety has reached the markets ten days earlier than all other kinds, and has commanded almost fabulous prices. It appears to be a variety of very great merit, the largest of any we have ever seen. 1 year, 75 cents per 100, $4 per 1,000; 2 years, $1 per 100, $6 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

LINNÆUS and VICTORIA.—Large early, $1 per dozen; $3 per 100; $20 per 1,000.

"Crosbey Peaches kept two weeks in perfect order after being sent a long distance by express." "Colored plates do not do them full justice." See letter of Hon. John R. Brewer.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.—Leading standard sorts, 35 cents each; $20 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.—Leading standard sorts, 50 cents each; $40 per 100.

CHERRIES.—Leading standard sorts, 75 cents each; $50 per hundred.

PLUMS.—Leading standard sorts, 75 cents each; $50 per 100.

PEARS.—Leading standard sorts, 75 cents each; $50 per 100.

QUINCE.—Orange, Rhea's Mammoth, Anger's, Meech's Prolific, and Champion, 50 cents each; $25 per 100. Extra-sized trees, 75 cents each; $50 per 100.

PEACH.—During recent years the culture of peaches is attracting great attention in New England, and, while we do not claim to know all about peaches, we have doubtless made a greater success of the business than anyone in this country, and now have more than five hundred acres planted in orchard, and, out of our great experience, we are able to recommend the following varieties as most reliable for northern planting. They ripen in the order named, and, in the latitude of Connecticut, will give a succession of fruit from July 25th until October 10th; in each case size and color of the fruit is mentioned after the name of each variety.

Alexander, small red; **Mt. Rose,** large red; **Crosbey,** medium yellow; **Elberta,** very large yellow; **Old Mixon,** large red; Wheatland, large yellow; **Stump the World,** large red; **Hill's Chile,** medium yellow; Crawford's Late, very large yellow; **Keyport White,** large white; **Smock,** medium yellow.

[Those printed in heavy-faced type are the most hardy in fruit bud. Can also supply most other standard varieties if wanted.]

For the season of '93 peach trees are far more scarce than for many years past, consequently our customers who wish to make sure of stock for planting, should order early.

Prices as follows: All standard varieties, EXCEPT CROSBY and ELBERTA—Extra size trees, 4½ to 6 feet, 25 cents each; $2 per dozen; $10 per 100; $75 per 1,000. Medium trees, such as we recommend for orchard planting, $1.50 per dozen; $7 per 100; $50 to $60 per 1,000.

Elberta.—Medium yearling trees, 25 cents each; $2 per dozen; $12 per 100. June bud trees, 15 to 20 inches, $1.50 per dozen; $8 per 100.

Crosbey.—Prices as follows: Extra size, 1-year trees, $1 each; $10 per dozen. No. 1, three to four feet, stocky, 1-year trees, 75 cents each; $7 per dozen; $20 for fifty; $35 per 100.

Light yearling and strong June-budded trees, 50 cents each; $5 per dozen; $15 per fifty, $25 per 100. A few light June-bud and 3d class yearling trees at $15 per 100.

At price of single tree or dozen June-budded trees will be sent free by mail to any part of the United States; so no matter how far away you live, you pay no cost of transportation, and we pack so as to guarantee safe arrival.

AN IRON-CLAD PEACH.

Crosbey.—THIS IRON-CLAD PEACH originated at Billerica, Mass., about 1875, and a few trees were distributed through Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, after which the originator died, and propagation and distribution were discontinued; however, THE CONSTANT BEARING OF THESE TREES FOR TEN YEARS, OFTEN WHEN ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention, and the demand for trees has become enormous from those who know it best.

The tree is of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chile, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end, bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Old Mixon, a good family peach at all times,

While we are Headquarters for the true and only CROSBEY Peach we are supplying a few leading Nurserymen who are selling the trees at uniform prices with ourselves. We label and guarantee every tree to be the true CROSBEY Iron-Clad Peach. Purchasers should see that our trade mark and label are on every tree, or send orders direct to headquarters. You cannot afford to try any but the Frost Proof CROSBEY.

and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that *its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties*, its special value is apparent; A FINE YELLOW PEACH TO SUPPLY THE MARKET WHEN THERE ARE NO OTHERS.

The following careful pomological description of this peach is given by Mr. W. A. Taylor, Assistant Pomologist of U. S. Department of Agriculture:—

"The fruit is of medium size, round, oblate, sometimes compressed, and tapering toward the apex. The suture is distinctly marked, though not very deep, except at the apex, beyond which it extends about half an inch. The tip is small, not protruding outside of the suture. In color it is a bright yellow, beautifully splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson, in this respect resembling Columbia; skin moderately thick and covered with short down. The flesh is light yellow, red at the stone, from which it is free; in texture it is firm; moderately juicy; in flavor, a mild sub-acid; quality good. The leaves are of medium size, dark green, with serulate margin, and prominent, reniform glands."

The season of 1890 was one of almost total failure of peaches all over the country, yet CROSBEY trees in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire were loaded with fruit, and the product sold in Boston and local markets at $2.50 and $3 per half bushel basket; $5 to $6 per bushel, wholesale, and it was much the same in 1886, when Crosbey was the only variety uninjured by the frosts of winter. The winter and early spring of 1890 killed nearly all peach buds east of the Rocky Mountains, yet Prof. Maynard at the Massachusetts Experiment Station reported in April, 1890,

"NINETY-TWO PER CENT. OF CROSBEY BUDS ALIVE," and Wherever Growing in "Cold, Bleak New England," Crosbey Gave a Full Crop of Fruit in 1890,

when there was a total failure of all the old standard varieties in the favored regions of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

It surely is what the *New England Homestead* calls a

"FROST PROOF PEACH."

We proved our faith in its value by planting all the trees we could propagate for three years before offering for sale.

At the 1890, 1891, and 1892 exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the Crosbey was awarded premiums, and well-informed horticulturists know that this society does not give prizes at random. Crosbey was also awarded first premium at Fitchburg, Mass., fair, September 22, 1891, and at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, D. C., the same week; the Special Fruit Committee, in their report, said of the Crosbey, "a very fine looking peach of fine quality and said to be a great bearer."

Samples of the Crosbey were sent to the office of *The Country Gentleman* at Albany, New York, and that paper, on September 24, 1891, said: "The peaches reached us in excellent order and answer well the description given above; indeed, they are AMONG THE BEST IN QUALITY AND APPEARANCE of Northern-grown peaches we have seen this season."

The New England Homestead of October 3, 1891, said: "The samples of this fruit (Crosbey peach) received by *The Homestead*, September 23d, were of medium size and EXCEEDINGLY RICH IN COLOR. The flesh was firm, of EXQUISITE QUALITY AND MELTING FLAVOR, and proved a perfect freestone."

At the Agricultural fair at Duxbridge, Mass., October 1, 1891, the Crosbey was awarded First Premium. Committee write, *Crosbey is best flavored peach they ever tasted.*

Prof. S. T. Maynard, Horticulturalist of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, says: "The Crosbey peach was brought to my attention many years ago, and from the new buds sent me trees were grown, part of which were sent to New Hampshire, some planted in North Hadley and others on the college grounds, before we knew its full value; the REMARKABLE THING ABOUT THE PEACH IS THAT IT HAS BORNE FRUIT FOR THREE OR FOUR SEASONS WHEN ALL OTHER VARIETIES HAVE FAILED. It is a yellow-fleshed variety of medium size and of good quality; if it

WHAT IS THE REAL WORTH OF A PEACH TREE that will produce bright yellow fruit of delicious quality every year, many times when all others fail? $10 a tree would be cheap, and yet CROSBEY is such a Peach, and the trees may be had at 50 to 75 cents each, $25 to $35 per 100. One year's crop when all others fail will pay for the trees and leave 200 to 300 PER CENT PROFIT. DO YOU KNOW A GOOD THING WHEN YOU SEE IT?

continues to fruit as it has done in the past it will be one of our profitable varieties. The Wager and Crosbey are somewhat alike, both in tree and fruit, but the Wager did not bear last season or the year before, the buds were all killed, while those of Crosbey gave a full crop."

Mr. David Baird, an old and experienced peach grower of New Jersey, writes: "I was pleased with the Crosbey peach as I saw it on the tables at the American Pomological meeting in Washington, D. C., and, judging from its appearance as I saw it on the plates (with what is said of its iron-clad proclivities, fruiting when and where all other varieties fail), would regard it as a valuable late market sort."

Mr. Charles Wright, one of the most progressive peach cultivators of Deleware, writes: "I saw the Crosbey peach at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Washington, D. C., and being one of the committee to examine and report on peaches, I had ample opportunity to test its merits as a variety. It is of fair size, similar in size, quality, and appearance to St. John; A PERFECT FREESTONE OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR, and if, as you say, hardy in fruit bud, it certainly leaves little else to be desired. While it is not so large as Crawford or Old Mixon, if it will bear a crop when these varieties fail, it will certainly be more profitable to the peach grower. This seems to me to be just what we are all looking for, a peach with a hardy fruit bud that will stand frost and cold and produce a crop, and you have my best wishes for success in bringing so valuable a peach before the public."

The Massachusetts Ploughman of October 3, 1891, says: "We have just received some beautiful specimens of the Crosbey peach; they are of very attractive appearance, yellow, with a red side next the sun, and with red spots. The flesh is yellow, with a red pit; *the flavor is simply delicious.*

Mr. A. N. Brown, a life-long peach grower of Delaware, and Special Census Agent of the Government to investigate the great peach industry, under date of Wyoming, Del., October 12, 1891, writes:

"It was my pleasure to see the new Crosbey peach at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, recently held at Washington, D. C., and was very much pleased with its appearance. IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL COLOR, which is one of the strong points in a peach, in order to have a market value; of EXCELLENT FLAVOR, a perfect freestone. All these favorable qualities, together with ITS TIME OF RIPENING AND MOST WONDERFUL HARDINESS, make it an extremely valuable acquisition to our list of profitable peaches. I shall certainly want trees for planting next spring, and think our growers here will be anxious to get hold of it, as it possesses the characteristics in a peach they are looking for."

W. D. Hinds, writing to the *New England Homestead*, of Springfield, Mass., says:

"The Crosbey peach is proving to be remarkably hardy and prolific. IT HAS BORNE FULL CROPS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS HERE, VERY NEAR THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LINE, ALSO IN GREENVILLE AND GOFFSTOWN, N. H. IT HAS STOOD TWELVE DEGREES BELOW ZERO AND BORNE IMMENSE CROPS, WHILE ALL OTHER KINDS WERE KILLED IN THE SAME ORCHARD. One orchard of one hundred trees was set seven years last spring of Stumps, Crawfords, and twenty-five Crosbeys. The Crosbeys have given four full crops, the Crawfords have given none until this year, and the Stumps gave only two crops in the same time.

"The fruit is roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam across the blossom end. The color is bright yellow, with a red cheek, freestone, yellow flesh, sweet, juicy, and rich. In fact, it combines more good points than any other peach ever known here. THIS VARIETY WILL REVOLUTIONIZE PEACH GROWING IN NEW ENGLAND, when it becomes known to fruit growers."

W. P. Corsa, an old nurseryman and peach grower of Delaware, but now connected with the Pomological Division of U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes us under date of Washington, D. C., October 15, 1891:

"I was much interested in the examination of the Crosby peach, of which variety specimens were on exhibition at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society.

"A fruit of medium size, in season before late Crawford, it presents a strikingly bright yellow surface, splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson; its skin and texture of flesh are firm

---

Which is cheaper, to plant in orchard Crosbey Peach trees at $25.00 to $35.00 per hundred, or other varieties at $5.00 to $8.00? Three-year Crosbey trees in our orchards the past year gave $1.00 to $1.50 worth of fruit, while other varieties gave nothing; while older Crosbey trees have in past years given $5.00 to $15.00 worth of fruit, while others gave nothing. It is not what a tree costs, but what it will return, that should decide the matter IF YOU ARE AFTER PROFIT.

enough to insure good carriage; its light yellow, firm flesh (red at the stone), becomes melting and juicy at maturity; its short, plump seed is entirely free; in flavor it is mild sub-acid, and in quality good.

"I am pleased to learn that by some secret power of its own, the tree of this variety maintains through severe frost the vitality of its fruit buds.

"ON THE LINES OF HARDINESS OF BUDS and of later spring blooming seem to LIE THE FUTURE PEACH FOR PROFIT."

FOR SEASON 1892, CROSBEY SUSTAINED ITS FORMER REPUTATION IN EVERY WAY, PRODUCING ITS TENTH SUCCESSIVE CROP IN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE—full crops of superior fruit on all trees old enough to fruit; in one three-year-old orchard here of 5,000 trees, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump, and Crosbey, it was the only variety to produce a crop of fruit. THE QUALITY PROVES TO BE EVEN BETTER THAN WE HAD SUPPOSED, AND IT IS GENERALLY AGREED TO BE THE BEST FLAVORED YELLOW PEACH GROWN, and so pronounced by expert judges at half a dozen fairs where it was exhibited this last fall.

A basket of the fruit being sent a thousand miles by express to the Chicago meeting of the American Horticultural Society, Parker Earl, President of the Society, writing from Ocean Springs, Miss., Dec. 27, 1892, says:

MY DEAR HALE,—"My impressions of Crosbey were very favorable. The package came through in excellent order to Chicago, and the peaches were eaten by the society. They were very beautiful, and as good as any peach need to be. It is a valuable peach wherever it will succeed. I hear you are doing the 'biggest thing on earth' in peaches."

On January 24th, at the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Pomological Society, Prof. Taylor, Assistant United States Pomologist, said he was at the Chicago meeting of the American Horticultural Society, helped to sample the Crosby there, found all samples sound and in good condition, bright color, small pit, and superior quality; thought it belonged to a new type of peaches that were to be of great value where many others would fail.

After our fruit was all gone, in September, Mr. John R. Brewer, of the well-known World's End Farm, Hingham, Mass., wrote us for fruit of Crosbey, and we had some sent him from New Hampshire, and on October 17th, he writes:

"I wrote you on 3d instant, stating how pleased I was with the Crosbey peaches, and enclosed check for the same. I now can add that I am more pleased, if possible, than when I wrote you. The last peach was eaten on Friday, October 14 (I suppose they were picked Thursday, September 29th), and every one was sound, except the one eaten on the 13th, which had a small decayed spot. They certainly show a remarkable keeping quality.

"Everyone was much pleased with the delicious flavor and sweetness. All the peaches had small perfect stones with not a sign of disease. I do not think you do justice to this point in your colored engraving, as the stone seems to me to be represented too large."

To show how very small the pit of the peach is, in September last we picked an eight-ounce Crosby and an eight-ounce Crawford, and the pit of the Crawford weighed three and one-half times as much as the pit of the Crosby. After this we sent samples of the two peaches to office of New England Homestead, and after commenting on the peaches and our letter, the editor of that paper said:

What Mr. Hale says about the pit or stone is quite true. Of two peaches of nearly equal size, which Mr. Hale sent to this office, the stone from the Crosbey was less than half as large as that from the late Crawford. The Crosbey is certainly a fine peach, and the hardiest of any yet introduced.

The stock of trees for 1893 is very limited and demand very great, for a hardy peach to fruit every year has long been wanted.

Prices as follows: Extra size, 1-year trees, $1 each; $10 per dozen. No. 1, three to four feet, stocky, 1-year trees, 75 cents each; $7 per dozen; $20 for fifty; $35 per 100.

Light yearling and strong June-budded trees, 50 cents each; $5 per dozen; $15 per fifty; $25 per 100. A few light June-bud and 3d class yearling trees at $15 per 100.

At price of single tree or dozen June-budded trees will be sent free by mail to any part of the United States. So no matter how far away you live, you pay no cost of transportation, and we pack so as to guarantee safe arrival.

JUNE-BUDDED PEACH TREES for Saw Logs or Cord Wood are not just the thing, but as the foundation of a nice Fruiting Tree they are about perfection. Our great Georgia Orchard of 100,000 trees was set entirely with these fine rooted little trees, and it's been a great success. Cut back to one foot at time of planting they grow like weeds, and at the end of three years are ahead of large trees planted at the same time.

ROSES.

The success that has attended the cultivation of roses during the past few years, the growing interest in their culture, and the demands made upon us by old patrons, has prompted us to enlarge our business in this direction by the addition of a stock of a carefully selected list of the finest **Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses** now before the public. They are easily cared for by planting on *rich soil*, giving clean culture and careful pruning or shortening in just before the buds start in the spring.

We will furnish, carefully packed in damp moss and mailed to any address, for **35 cents** each, **$3.50** per dozen, strong bushes that will bloom from June to freezing time in autumn. These are not the small, weak, greenhouse roses that are advertised and sold at low rates, but hardy, well-rooted plants grown out of doors, and which will bloom the same season they are planted. Somewhat larger bushes can be sent by express at same price.

ALFRED COLCOMB.—Bright, clear red; large and full; form globular.

ANNA DE DEISBACH.—Clear rose color; large; cupped.

BARONNE PREVOST.—Pale rose; superb; very large and full.

CHARLES LEFEBRE.—A free grower; bloom bright crimson; center purplish; large; very double, and of good form; one of the best.

DUKE OF TECK.—Vigorous grower; bloom, bright crimson scarlet; clear and distinct in color; flowers full and good.

FISHER HOLMES.—Magnificent reddish scarlet, shaded with deep, velvety crimson; very brilliant; large, full, and of good form.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Brilliant red; velvety; large and double. Fine for massing.

JEAN LIABAND.—Velvety crimson, shaded with black; large, full, and of fine form.

JOHN HOPPER.—Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full; a profuse bloomer, and a standard sort.

LA FRANCE.—Delicate, silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, and of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; one of the sweetest of roses.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE —Crimson maroon; medium size, sometimes large; full; only moderate in vigor, but a very free blooming sort, and thought by many to be the best crimson rose grown.

MABEL MORRISON.—White, sometimes tinged with blush. In the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. A very valuable white rose.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET.—Pale pink; a very delicate and beautiful tint of color; large and full; cupped; very sweet; extra.

MADAM VICTOR VERDER.—Rich, bright, cherry color; large, full, and of fine form; cupped; superb; a most effective rose.

MARIE BAUMANN.—Bright carmine; very large, smooth, and of fine form.

MERVILLE DE LYON.—Pure white, sometimes washed with satin rose; very large, full, and cupped.

PAUL NEYRON.—Dark rose; very large; fine form and habit; one of the largest roses.

PIERRE NOTTING.—Blackish red, shaded with violet; very large and full; form globular; one of the best dark roses.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Crimson maroon; very rich and velvety; large and full.

ULRICH BRUNNER FILS.—Bright Oris red; flowers very large and full; a remarkably fine rose.

We can supply many other varieties, yet with the above list well cared for one can come about as near perfection as possible in any amateur rose garden.

CLIMBING ROSES.

(At same prices as above.)

BALTIMORE BELLE.—Fine white, with blush center; very full and double.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE.—Bright rose color; large, compact, and globular; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best.

These are admirably adapted to covering walls, trellises, trees and stumps, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to everyone.

FOR SEASON OF 1893 CROSBEY BUDS ALL ALIVE. All reports agree that January, 1893, was the coldest month for over fifty years at least; morning after morning the temperature in our Peach Orchards was way down, and on at least two occasions 22 BELOW ZERO, and yet at the beginning of February NOT A DEAD BUD CAN BE FOUND ON ANY OF OUR CROSBEY TREES, while all other varieties show serious injury. If the North Pole is ever discovered we may arrange to plant a row of CROSBEY trees all around it, for they appear to be FROST PROOF.

Flowering Shrubs and Vines.

The following choice selection of shrubs and vines we offer as best suited to the decoration of home grounds. The list, though not large, embraces some of the finest varieties in cultivation, considering hardiness, variety of habit and color, and season of flowering. 35 cents each; $3 per dozen.

ALTHEA (*Rose of Sharon*).—The Altheas are fine, free-growing shrubs, and bloom profusely during the autumn, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

Double White.—Handsome flowers with deep purple center.

Double Red.—A large double red, with deep purple markings; one of the best.

BERBERRY (*Purple-Leaved*).—This beautiful shrub is one of the finest in the list; it is of regular, symmetrical from, with rich violet purple leaves, a very distinct and striking color, and pretty yellow flowers. It is very attractive, and makes lovely ornamental hedges.

CALYCANTHUS.—Prized for the aromatic fragrance of its wood. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; blooms in June and at intervals afterwards.

DEUTZIA.—We can highly recommend the Deutzias for hardiness, good habits, the great profusion in which they produce their flowers, and in every respect as being the most desirable hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are in racemes from four to six inches in length.

Gracilis.—Height, two feet; regular and compact form; very bushy; a charming shrub. Flowers pure white; blooms profusely.

Grenata, Double.—A compact growing, hardy shrub, introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune, producing in great profusion racemes of double white flowers shaded with rose.

Scabra.—Similar growth and habit to above. Flowers pure white, hardy, and fine.

FORSYTHIA-VIRIDISSIMA (*Golden Bell*).—A rapid growing shrub, of spreading habit, with luxuriant vivid green wood and leaves, and early golden, bell-shaped flowers. Its effect is excellent.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT—Red Tartarian.—This shrub attains the height of eight or ten feet, and is covered with a profusion of pink flowers in May, which are succeeded by red berries. In foliage, flower, or fruit, this is a desirable shrub, and thrives in almost any soil or situation.

White Tartarian.—Similar to the above. Bears a profusion of delicate white flowers.

HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—This magnificent shrub is entitled to a place in every collection, because of its fine, showy appearance, late season, and long-continued period of bloom, at a season when a few shrubs are in flower. It grows to a height and breadth of four or five feet, and its graceful, drooping branches, covered in August and September with large clusters of flowers, often six or eight inches in diameter, pure white at first, changing as the cool nights come on to a purplish pink, produce a fine effect on the lawn, border or flower garden.

LILAC (*Common*).—A very strong-growing shrub, with purple flowers.

Common White.—Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.

Persian.—Has very slender branches and deep bluish purple flowers.

PYRUS JAPONICA (*Japan Quince*).—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring, and one of the best hardy shrubs we have. Makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

SMOKE TREE (*Purple Fringe*).—A beautiful, distinct, large-growing shrub or small tree, entirely covered in July with curious panicles of fringelike flowers of a brownish-green color, which afterwards assume a purple hue.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Opulus*).—An old and favorite tall-growing shrub, or small tree, with very showy white flowers, produced in masses or balls.

SPIREA.—The spireas are a charming class of plants, combining the best qualities of the flowering shrub. They are of the easiest culture, as they will thrive in any soil.

Aurea.—The golden-leaved Snowball Spirea, and one of the most ornamental shrubs; the color of its leaves makes a beautiful contrast among green foliage.

Peach Trees in all our Orchards if in one line would make A SINGLE ROW OF PEACH TREES 357 1-7 MILES LONG. Should every tree produce a full crop any one year the yield would be over half a million one-half bushel baskets, or sufficient to load thirty railroad trains of thirty-three cars each. At 50 cents per basket the returns would be $250,000. Had we known of the CROSBEY Peach when we began planting these orchards we might have been on the highway to fortune now, for the CROSBEY is frost proof and produces full crops every year.

Crategifolia.—This is the most beautiful of the Spireas; it is of dwarf habit, and has a beautiful foliage, and when in bloom is covered with one mass of white flowers drooping to the ground.

Prunifolia—Growth upright; foliage delicate, of a bright green; the flowers, which grow by threes to sixes, cover the whole length of the branches, are as white as snow, and very double; blooms in May. Indispensable.

Thunbergii.—A new and beautiful white variety from France; foliage very fine and of a purplish tint; flowers very small; a profuse bloomer and very early.

SYRINGIA, OR MOCK ORANGE (*Common Syringia*).—A strong growing shrub, with yellowish-white, very fragrant blossoms in branches; deservedly popular, thriving well in any soil,

WEIGELIA.—The Weigelias are all well worth a place in every collection; there are many varieties, of which we have selected the most conspicuous.

Rosea.—This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are large and of a deep rose color; they are borne in such profusion that the whole plant appears a mass of lovely bloom.

Van Houtii.—Exterior of the flower bright rose color, with a large silvery white spot on each petal; interior lilac. Habit of *W. Rosea;* very fine.

Nana Variegata, or Variegated Weigelia.—Foliage deeply margined with clear creamy white; the edges tinged with pink, which is very distinctly defined. The flower in form and size resembles the old Weigelia Rosea, but the color is a lighter shade of pink. The shrub is of a dwarf-spreading habit, growing to a height and breadth of two to three feet, and when kept closely cut back, so as to produce a dense mass of a young growth of wood, it makes a very fine and showy effect on the lawn.

All the foregoing at 35 cents each; $3 per dozen.

CLIMBING VINES.

Boston Ivy, Henryi and Jackmanni Clematis, Chinese Wisteria, Halleana, and Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, 35 cents each.

For spraying Fruit Trees the

AQUAPULT

is pronounced the best.

Price, with Rose Sprinkler, - $5.00

Price, with Vermoral Nozzle for Mist Spraying, 6.25

Send for circular showing

Knapsack Sprayer,

and great variety of superior

—SPRAYING PUMPS.—

"The Aquapult" sent by express C. O. D., at price stated.

W. & B. DOUGLAS,

Middletown, Conn.

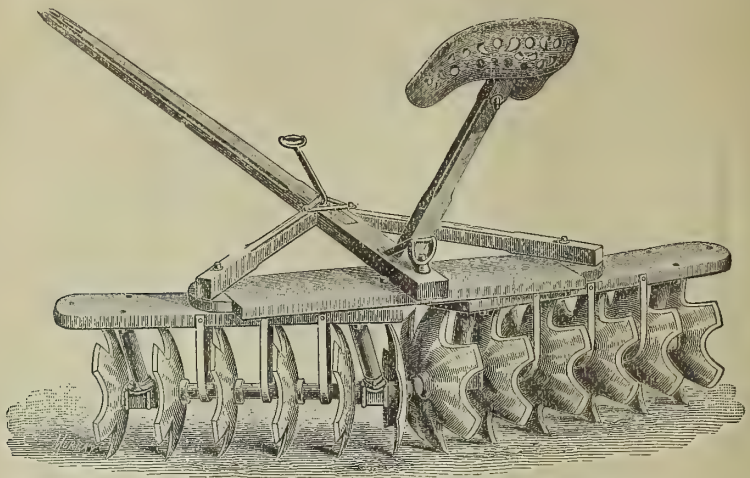
BRANCH HOUSES:

85 and 87 John Street, New York.

197 Lake Street, Chicago.

Manufacturers of over 1,500 styles of Pumps for all purposes.

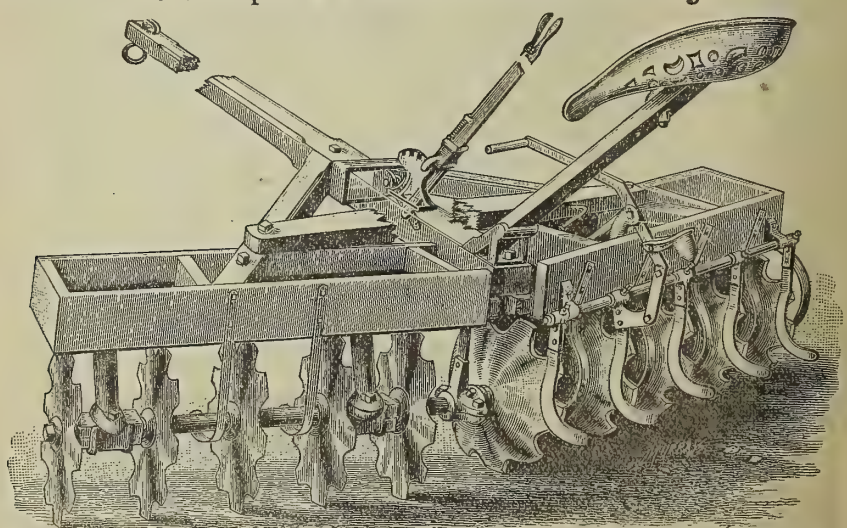
CLARK'S A-6 REVERSIBLE OR
Fruit Growers' Orchard Harrow.



This tool is made reversible so that the soil can be thrown either towards or away from the trees. It will thoroughly pulverize the ground to the depth required, subduing all weeds and trash, and making them into a mulch which protects the roots and retains the moisture. No peach grower can afford to be without it.

CLARK'S CUTAWAY REVOLVING GANG PLOW.

A Complete Revolution in Plowing.



This plow is made on the principle of the Cutaway Harrow. It leaves the land loose and smooth, ready to receive the Planter, Drill, or Seed. Send for descriptive circular.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,

Sole Manufacturers,

HIGGANUM, - - CONN.

New York Office, No. 18 Cliff Street, New York City.

A GREAT INVENTION.

GARBRANCE'S

PATENT BASKET COVERS

FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Pronounced by the trade to be the best in the Market.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. C. GARBRANCE,

Albany, N. Y.

No Wire to Twist, but a Patent Spring.

Shippers of choice fruits and vegetables know that the solid wood cover is best, but until now none have been ***made to exactly fit all size baskets.***

The Garbrance Cover does the business every time, and is a ***lightning adjuster.*** No strings to tie, wires to twist, or patience to try, as with old style covers, but ***double patent spring hooks that snap into place quick as a wink,*** and stay there, too. Shippers and dealers in choice fruits all say the Garbrance Cover is so far ahead of all others as to furnish no competition.

This Cover is the Lightest and Still the Strongest Made;

Does not "cut corners" and so crush the fruit, but being round fits the top of the basket perfectly. Special sizes for both Delaware or Jersey peach baskets, as well as for larger truck and market baskets.

HALE, the "Connecticut Peach King," says this cover will add 25 cents value to every basket of fancy fruit he has to ship. As it costs but 3 cents, there will be over 700 per cent. profit in using the Garbrance Cover.

C. S. BREWER & CO. of Hartford, Conn., who handled 50,000 baskets fancy peaches in 1891, say that in future they will use only the perfect fitting, lightning adjuster Garbrance Cover. The best is good enough for them, and so say the leading dealers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Growers and shippers of fancy peaches, if they do not cover their fruit at the farm, should instruct their commission men in cities to re-ship all fruit with these covers. They cost no more than inferior makes, and do add safety and style to the fruit.

AGENTS:

A. F. Young & Co., 209 Duane Street, New York.
Alfred W. Otis, 92 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.
Sharp, Cox & Seaman, 155 and 157 Dock St., Philadelphia.

G. C. GARBRANCE, Sole Manufacturer,
ALBANY, N. Y.

SANDERSON'S

SPECIAL FORMULA

FERTILIZERS!

RAISE BIG CROPS.

They are cheaper than mixed fertilizers.
They are higher quality than mixed fertilizers.
They are sold direct to the consumers.
They are easily mixed, fine and dry to handle.
They are used by the largest buyers.
They are the reliance for thousands of acres of crops.
They are composed of pure chemicals.

SANDERSON'S FORMULAS

Are, in fact, the LEADING FERTILIZERS.

LUCIEN SANDERSON,

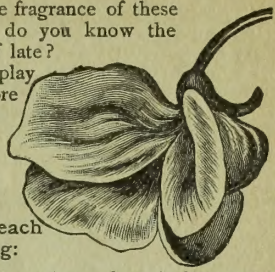
Sole Proprietor, Importer, and Manufacturer of High Grade Fertilizing Materials,

114 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

Send for Circular.

SWEET PEAS are all the go!

No other Annual is so universally popular. The delicate fragrance of these old-time favorites has endeared them to thousands. But do you know the **BEST NOVELTIES** that have created *such a furore* of late? While retaining all their sweet simplicity, these new types display rich and exquisite coloring, with flowers of larger size and more graceful form. To still more widely popularize this floral favorite, we planted **Acres of Sweet Peas** the past season, and harvested **over seven tons** (more than 14,000 pounds) of the choicest seed, enabling us to offer a collection of most **beautiful Rare Novelties at a bargain.**



For 25 Cents we will mail one packet each of ALL the following:

BOREATTON. A grand variety with veryl arge flowers, borne in threes; color fine, deep maroon throughout; unique.

LOTTIE ECKFORD. Lovely, long-stemmed flowers, borne profusely in clusters of three; clear white, delicately shaded porcelain blue, distinctly and broadly margined lavender.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Magnificent white flowers of large size and good substance, borne abundantly.

ORANGE PRINCE. The rarest of all colors; splendid long-stemmed flowers of bright orange pink, flashed with scarlet; very distinct.

We have a beautiful colored plate, painted from nature, of the four distinct new Sweet Peas named above, which we will mail enclosed free with our FARM ANNUAL for 1893.

ECKFORD'S GILT-EDGE, or SURPASSING SWEET PEAS. This grand strain of new Sweet Peas in mixture is unequaled. It includes not only the best of Eckford's novelties, but also many new seedlings not yet named, and of surpassing beauty.

Our enormous stock, specially grown, of Novelties described above, enables us to offer the **complete Collection, one packet of each,** postpaid to any address for **25 Cents.**

Reduced fac-simile of front cover.

In addition, we present our New Book:

"All About Sweet Peas."

JUST PUBLISHED.

Nothing of the kind ever attempted before. A charming recital of fact and fancy, it tells how to have a profusion of **Sweet Peas every day for months.** Fully illustrated, handsomely printed, beautifully bound, it is really *an Art Monograph* alone worth the price of the Collection, but is

GIVEN FREE WITH EVERY ORDER.

Will you not show this unequaled offer to your friends? We will mail **Five Complete Collections,** with five books, for $1.00, and we *guarantee that every purchaser will be delighted.* Send 25c. in cash or stamps for a sample collection. Every one who sees it will want one.

ORDER NOW AND ASK FOR

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1893

— BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE.—

Undoubtedly the most complete Seed Catalogue of the year. A handsome book of 172 pages. It tells all about the **BEST SEEDS, BULBS** and **PLANTS,** including rare **NOVELTIES** of real merit, which cannot be had elsewhere. Honest descriptions, hundreds of illustrations, with beautiful colored plates. Important New Features for 1893, including **Cash Prizes at WORLD'S FAIR** for products of **BURPEE'S SEEDS.** Mailed **Free** to intending purchasers; to others for ten cents, which is less than cost. **Write to-day.** *Please mention this paper.*

W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARIANA PLUM STOCKS.

3,000,000 Mariana plum stocks were grown by us during the season of '92, and offered for sale to the nurserymen of this country to be used in place of the old Myrobolan.

At the close of the session of the American Nurserymen's convention, held in Atlanta, last June, a large body of these bright and intelligent gentlemen visited our fruit farm and nursery; the satisfactory appearance of the stocks then growing there was such as to attract their earnest attention, with the result that Feb. 1, '93, the entire block of these stocks had been sold, and from orders still coming in no doubt three fourths of a million more could have been placed if we had had them. We shall propagate an equally large and fine stock for the coming fall's delivery, and feel confident that the quality of the stocks grown by us is so far superior to any other grown in this country that the demand will be fully equal to the supply. Cannot at this time quote prices, but shall be glad to book orders, guaranteeing that rates shall be made satisfactory before time of shipment.

We are also in a position to take contracts for May and June-budding of peach trees, for with ordinarily favorable conditions here trees can be grown from two and one-half to four feet in height the first season, enabling us to help out nurserymen who are short on last fall's budding. These peaches can be grown on peach or plum stocks just as wanted. Regarding the quality of our plum stocks, a leading Western nurseryman writes: "We consider these samples from Mr. Molumphy the finest we have seen anywhere, and think eventually, and not very far in the future, that the old Myrobolan must go." HALE ORCHARD AND NURSERY CO, Fort Valley, Ga.

J. H. HALE, President, South Glastonbury, Conn. J. T. MOLUMPHY, Superintendent.

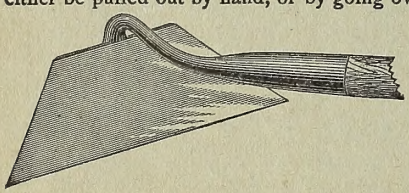
CRATES AND BASKETS.

We like extra clean, neat, white, and attractive crates and baskets for our own fruits, and so for some years past, to get just what we wanted, we have had our baskets made to order from selected poplar (the whitest wood that is known). They cost a little more than common baskets of all shades of color except white, but are so much more attractive that it pays to use them, if one wishes to obtain the highest prices for the fruit.

PRICES.—32-quart crates and baskets, 75c each; $8 per dozen. Extra selected white quart baskets, $1 per 100; $8 per 1,000. Extra selected white pint baskets, $1 per 100; $8 per 1,000. Half-bushel peach baskets made to order from white poplar wood. $8 per 100; $60 per 1,000.

SUNNYSIDE IMPROVED HOE.

Anyone that has ever spent one single half hour in hoeing strawberries, especially in matted rows, must have learned from back-aching experience how poorly adapted the common garden hoe is to the work of cutting out the weeds that will spring up among the plants, and which must either be pulled out by hand, or by going over the field a second time with a small bayonet hoe, either of which adds greatly to the cost of cultivation. And in offering this new and improved hoe, we feel confident that berry-growers and market-gardeners everywhere will gladly welcome it as a great labor-saving tool, combining as it does all of the good points of the common hoe (except for hilling up), and, with its sharp-pointed corners, answers every purpose of the bayonet hoe, and saving much labor in removing weeds from thickly-matted rows of plants or vegetables. Every fruit-grower should be at once supplied with this hoe, as it will save many times its cost in a single season. We were so favorably impressed with its value, that at first sight we ordered one dozen for our own use, and have since made arrangements with the manufacturer to supply us with them. After once using this hoe, it is almost impossible to get our men to use any other, and from nurserymen, market-gardeners, and fruit-growers all over the country, where we sent hoes last season, we are receiving flattering recommendations as to its great value. They are made of the best cast-steel, highly finished, and will be sent by freight or express on receipt of price. 50 cents each; $5 per dozen.



NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

NEW AND COMPLETE EDITION, FEBRUARY 1, 1892.

Giving Name and Post-office Address of all Nurseries in United States to the number of 4,700. Contains more than *1,000 Names of New Nursery Firms* never before published in any list. It is not a perfect list, as one never can be made, but it is new and fresh; dead firms have been weeded out, so far as possible, and new ones added. Nurserymen using this list in sending out their communications will make a great saving in postage, besides securing communication with a great number of new correspondents. **Price, $3, postpaid, to any address.**

G. H. & J. H. HALE, SOUTH GLASTONBURY, CONN.